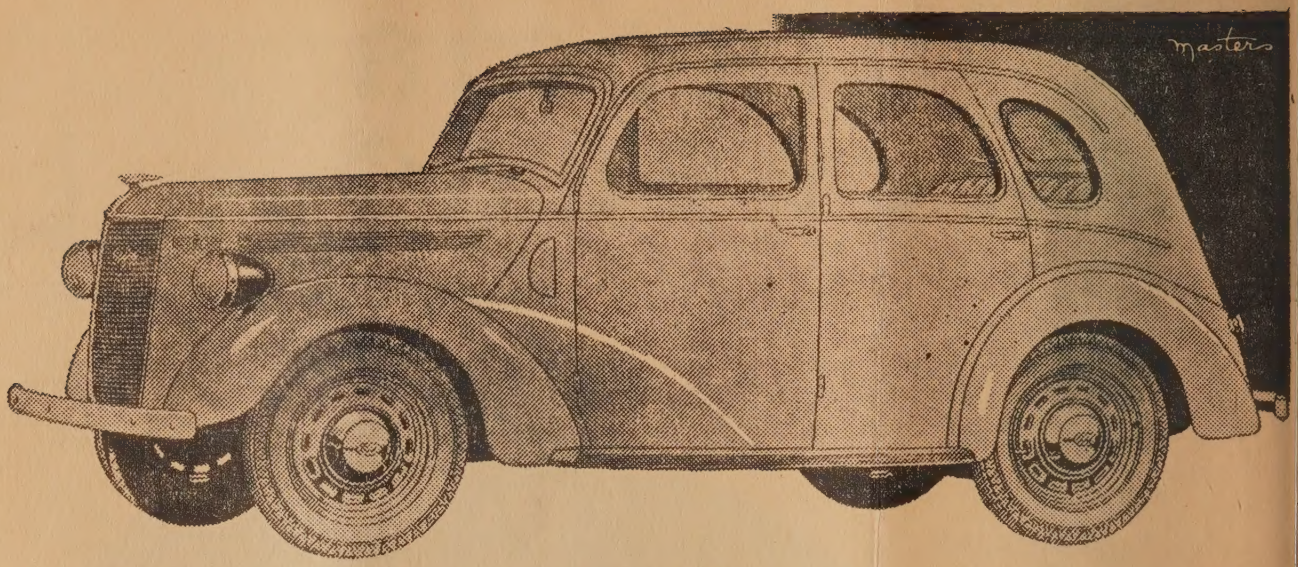
Malaysia Message

49:6

SINGAPORE

JUNE, 1939

A BATAK WOMAN



CLASS LEADER FOR 1939 !

THE NEW "Prefect" FORD 10

ATTRACTIVE NEW APPEARANCE. IT IS TODAY'S MOST DISTINCTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED CAR.

UNUSUAL ROOMINESS.

LARGE LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT WITH OUTSIDE LID.

DEEP, LUXURIOUS SEAT CUSHIONS.

BETWEEN-THE-AXLES SEATING WITH "CENTRE-POISE" RIDING SMOOTHNESS.

VERY FULL EQUIPMENT AND APPOINTMENTS.

PERFORMANCE WITH ECONOMY ENSURED BY THE FAMOUS FORD "TEN" ENGINE.

Ford cars are backed by the finest Service Facilities in the world.

Its high standard of COMFORT is one of the features that have placed the Ford "Prefect" among today's most successful cars. Quality is outstanding in this modern and beautiful Ford.

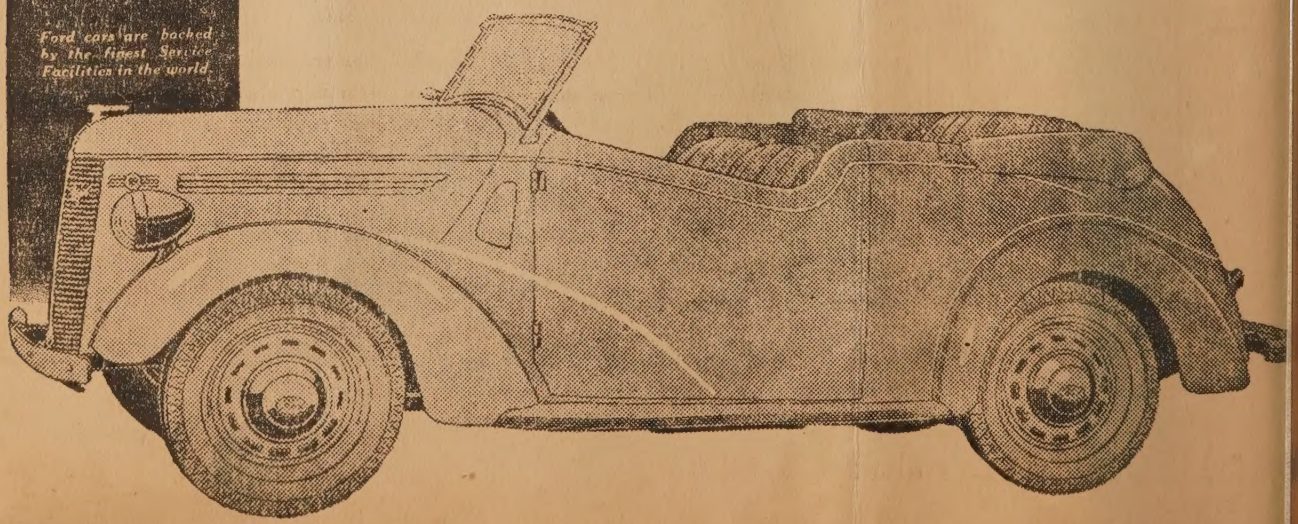
Exceptional space is provided for passengers and luggage. Seats are soft and deep, scientifically designed for restful motoring. "Centre-Poise" riding smoothness, full noise – and draught-insulation, a host of appointments, all contribute to enjoyment.

When you consider, also, that this luxurious car is very economical, has excellent performance, and an unrivalled reputation for dependability, can you wonder at the interest which it has aroused?

UNIVERSAL CARS LIMITED

SINGAPORE, IPOH, PENANG.

WEARNE BROS., LTD., KUALA LUMPUR, MALACCA, SEREMBAN, MUAR.



MORE GOOD BOOKS

HE GOSPEL TO THIS GENERATION

Edited by Maurice Fitzgerald

The air of this book is to define the essage of Christianity to the world and to ow how the Church can bring that message me to the hearts and minds of men, rough its teaching and in its life. 320 ges; 5 x 7½ inches.

$1.25; by post $1.41

RAYER

By O. Hallesby, Ph.D.

It has been claimed by those who have llowed these simple practices that their ayer life has become a holy art, satisfying, ul-enriching, powerful, and freed from that ner anxiety and worry which they formerly d when they prayed. A delightfully whole-me book for those who crave to come into is Presence and to rest their weary souls quiet contemplation of Him. 176 pages; ½ x 8 inches.

Nett, $2.00; by post $2.16

HE BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF A CHURCH

By Robert Cashman

How many ministers understand fully e task running a church organization? How any can both see it and handle it in its ll scope....from the bulky problems of nance, advertising and publicity, the anaging of conferences and conventions, to e comparatively small ones of office rrangement, treatment of correspondence, oice of filing systems, etc? It is in answer a long-felt need that the business manager the Chicago Theological Seminary here resents this thorough and detailed exposi-on of everything big and little, that the inister may meet in his capacity of execu-ve. 163 pages; 5¾ x 8 inches.

$3.00; by post $3.22

EVERY MORNING
(A Book of Daily Readings)

Compiled by A. A. Taylor

The purpose of this book of Daily Readings is to nourish the questing mind with new thoughts, to lift the ordinary man and woman on the wings of the great thinkers of the past and present into a frame of mind which makes their own insight clearer, their vision of God more distinct and their ability to worship and serve Him greater. 384 pages; 5½ x 8 inches. **$2.50; by post $2.80**

THE PASSION OF CHRIST
(A Book of Meditations)

By Charles Williams

Being the gospel and narrative of the passion with short passages taken from the Saints and Doctors of the church. 75 pages; 4¼ x 6¾ inches. **$1.75; by post $1.81**

THE CASE FOR EVANGELICAL MODERNISM

By C. J. CADOUX

Dr. Cadoux holds that truth and not tradition is the right test of orthodoxy. He argues that Evangelical Modernism, rightly understood, is therefore the true orthodoxy and that, as such, it fully preserves the essence and religious value of the Christian Gospel. **$3.75; by post $4.00**

MORE CHAPEL TALKS

By Elbert Russell

These messages reflect the intellectual, moral, and spiritual problems with which youth is forced to wrestle. In these brief and pithy discourses is a great deal of wisdom, intellectually incisive and rich in things of the spirit. **$3.00; by post $3.20**

GOD'S TABLE

By John E. Charlton

Communion Addresses to young People

$1.50; by post $1.58

WORLD FOCUS

Booklet of pictures of the Madras Conference. **25 cents; by post 31 cents**

PROGRESS—Card Game

Based on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

$1.25; by post $1.35

SACRED TWO-PART CHORUSES FOR JUNIOR CHOIRS

Arrangements and adaptions from classic composers with original numbers by Paul Bliss. Fifteen numbers.

$1.00; by post $1.12

BATONS FOR THE CHOIR DIRECTOR

Medium length, thin tapered, natural finish, varnished.

55 cents; by post 70 cents

Long, thin, white finish, cork handle.

75 cents; by post 90 cents

Send your orders at once for

The Upper Room

The THIRD QUARTER of this remarkable devotional book is expected soon. To be assured of your obtaining copies we advise sending your order without delay. We will post your copies to you upon arrival.

Date.....

Methodist Book Room
10 Mount Sophia, Singapore, S.S.

Please send me.....copies of the **UPPER ROOM** for July, August, September, 3rd Quarter, 1939, immediately they are available. I enclose money order for $..... covering full cost of the books and postage.

PRICES: 20 cts. per copy; by post 24 cts. per copy.

Name.....

Block Letters, Please

Address.....

.....

METHODIST BOOK ROOM

10 MOUNT SOPHIA, SINGAPORE, S.S.

IN THIS ISSUE

Dr. Eduard Benes

the ex-President, and founder with the late President Masaryk of the new Czechoslovakia, has accepted a position on the faculty of the University of Chicago. On March 18 the University invited Dr. Benes to speak over the radio to the American people and we are printing most of that very significant address.

P. L. Peach

joined the Malaya Annual Conference in 1916 having come from the Central New York Conference. For many years he has been principal of our larger schools serving first in the Anglo Chinese School, Singapore, then in Penang and now for a second term in Kuala Lumpur. We congratulate him on his achievement at Sentul.

J. Appaduray

was honoured in 1937 by His Majesty the King in being awarded the Malayan Certificate of Honour as a mark of appreciation of his many years of faithful service in the Anglo Chinese School, Ipoh. We are herewith printing the address which he delivered on May 24th in that School.

Raymond L. Archer

is one of our veteran missionaries having served over thirty years in Java, Sumatra and Malaya. His translation of the Life of the great Dr. Nommensen is a work of love and brings to us the vivid picture of the heroic beginnings of the Rhenish Mission in Sumatra.

THE MALAYSIA MESSAGE

JUNE 1939

THE STAFF

Editor

H. B. AMSTUTZ

Contributing Editors: Dorothy Moreton, G. S. Arumugam, Eva I. Nelson, C. B. Paul, R. A. Blasdell, Harold Robbins, T. R. Doraisamy

Publishers: The Methodist Mission, Singapore, S.S., Malaya

Manuscripts and all matter for publication should be addressed to The Editor, Malaysia Message, 10 Mount Sophia, Singapore, S.S.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Straits Settlements, $1.00; United States, U.S.cy$1.00; British Isles, 2s. 6d.; Dutch East Indies, f1. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Send remittances to the MALAYSIA MESSAGE, 10 Mount Sophia, Singapore, S.S. Do not include remittances to the Malaysia Message in payments to the Methodist Book Room.

CONTENTS

	Page
Editorial Paragraphs	3
Obituaries	4
Opening of Sentul School	5
Change of Mission Office	6
World Happenings	
Dr. Benes Radio Address	7
Miscellaneous News Items	8
Pictures of retiring Editor and Family	10
Light and Life	11
Empire Day Address	12
Poetry	13
Sketches from the Life of Nommensen	14
Leaves from My Notebook	17
The Pulau Sudong Project	19
Our Boys and Girls	20
Talks to Boys	21
Our School Mail Bag	22
Pictures of School events	23
Here and There in Methodism	24
More or less personal	25
International Sunday School Lessons	26
Malayan Church News Items	28
Grin and Bear'em	31

NOTICE

The next issue of the Malaysia Message will be a combined number, the July-August issue, and will be published the last week in July so that it will be in the hands of the school children before the August holidays. All contributions for this issue should be in the hands of the editor by July 1st.

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

June 8th United Training School, Singapore.
June 10th Annual Sports Ang'o-Chinese School, Seremban.
June 11th The Eveland Training School "At Home" and Graduation exercises.
June 12th United Training School, Singapore.
June 19th United Training School, Singapore.
June 23rd Anglo Chinese Continuation School Sports, Singapore.
June 26th United Training School, Singapore.
June 27-July 3 Sibu (Sarawak) Chinese Pastors School.
July 1st 4 p.m. Exhibition of Physical Training Classes. Methodist Girls' Continuation School, Singapore.
July 3rd United Training School, Singapore.
July 10th Annual Concert Anglo-Chinese School, Seremban.
July 14th Founder's Day and Cambridge Day. M.G.S. Cambridge Day Programme at 5 p.m.—Wesley Church Hall, Singapore.
July 26th 4.30 p.m. Methodist Girls' Primary School Sports, Singapore.
August 8-15th Tamil Pastors School, Seremban. (Tentative).
September 11th "Twelfth Night"—M.G.S. Senior Cambridge Girls—Wesley Church Hall, Singapore.
September 13th "Twelfth Night"—M.G.S. Senior Cambridge Girls—Wesley Church Hall, Singapore.
September 14th "Twelfth Night"—M.G.S. Senior Cambridge Girls—Wesley Church Hall, Singapore.
September 15th "Twelfth Night"—M.G.S. Senior Cambridge Girls—Wesley Church Hall, Singapore.

PLEASE HELP

We have a complete file of the Malaysia Message which belongs to the Malaysia Message office and we have also another file which has been kept by the J.H.T.S. in order that there should be two complete files in the Mission. Unfortunately in the year 1936 this file was not kept and we do not have copies of the July 1936 and August-September 1936 issues of the Malaysia Message. The August-September is one issue. If any reader has either or both of these copies would they be so kind and send them in to the Malaysia Message office? We will be extremely grateful to you.

THE MALAYSIA MESSAGE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, MALAYSIA

VOL. 49 SINGAPORE, JUNE 1939 NO. 6

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL CHANGES

IN THE LAST issue of the Malaysia Message Dr. P. B. Means introduced the new Editor. He comes to this magazine not exactly as a new-comer but as one who for the past twelve years has been very much interested in it. During the many years of the existence of this magazine it has seen numerous editors and only since 1930 has the Malaysia Message had a unified and continous leadership over a considerable period of years. Mrs. Edna Dorman Lee was the first to give it new life and form. It was through her vision and untiring energy that it began to take the place it now fills in our Mission activities. Then under the editorship of Dr. Means it expanded more than double in size and began to cover a much wider range of subjects.

In one sense the Malaysia Message assumes an almost impossible task trying in one magazine to meet three different needs: Christian literature for our Malayan homes, a Christian magazine for our young people in the schools and a missionary journal to arouse and sustain interest in the Mission programme among those who live in America and England. Dr.Means worked towards a solution of this problem but we realise that its message must be frequently reinterpreted to meet the needs of a new day. Your new Editor asks not only your support but also your suggestions and your reactions to whatever changes he may make.

WORLD CRISIS vs MISSION PROGRAMME

EVER SINCE SEPTEMBER last the newspapers of the world have been filled with an unceasing stream of war mongering. There seems to be a deliberate effort to make little of any overture for peace and to exaggerate every word and act as portent of impending calamity. Are we as a Christian Church in Malaya going to allow ourselves to be fed with only that kind of thought? Are we as messengers of the Prince of Peace going to let the God of war over-shadow Christ? What shall be our message as teachers and preachers? How can we keep a true perspective of what is going on in this world? Will it be possible by means of this journal to offer a constructive platform for international goodwill and fellowship?

SCHOOL SPORTS

THESE ARE THE days in which all of our schools are holding their annual sports. In a sense Sports Days are new in the thinking and experience of our people and yet they are likewise old enough to have become an established tradition. Those who have been here but ten years or fifteen years can well remember when sports for girls were frowned upon and when a Sports Day in a Girls School was an undreamed possibility, while today in both Boys Schools and Girls Schools the finest kinds of games and competitive events take place. Fair play, good sportsmanship toward other schools, individual achievement, all have their part in these modern Sports Days. We hope that all of our schools will continue to make athletics an important part of their curriculum.

PRIZES AND REWARDS

THERE WAS A DAY when it was considered necessary to offer prizes to all who won in the sports events and in some schools many hundreds of dollars were expended for cups, shields and other such rewards. Gradually, however, during the past five years a new conception has come, putting the sports on a much higher level and giving the contestants a better goal: To win for the sheer joy of winning and not because of a tangible reward. One feels that this sort of goal should be sought after in all of our schools. We would suggest that the giving of prizes should be limited entirely to cups and shields given to Houses within the school and awarded annually to the House which scores the highest for that year. Such a result will do away with the individual striving to win a lot of prizes purely for his or her own glory.

METHODISM UNITES

IN 1932 THE THREE major bodies of English Methodism under the names the Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and Wesleyan Church united under one common name: The Methodist Church. Methodism elsewhere hailed that as a forward-looking step. This experiment was watched with great interest especially by the millions of Methodists residing in the U.S.A.; That forward-step on the part of English Methodism gave the added impetus needed to unite the three major bodies of American Methodism. Now the three major bodies in the U.S.A. have united and the Uniting Conference has become history. As yet we have no word from our delegates but we can rest assured that whatever questions still existed in the mind of the people representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church, were solved in this great conference. We will no longer go under the name the Methodist Episcopal Church but from now on our name is: The Methodist Church. Thus on

our stationery and church bulletin boards and elsewhere we should as soon as possible drop the word Episcopal and use the simpler now international form: The Methodist Church.

OUR CHURCH PROPERTIES

ALL THROUGH this country from Singapore up to a hundred miles north of Penang one sees Methodist Churches. Some of them are lovely buildings of which we have every right to be proud while others are little chapels which one wishes might be more imposing and dignified. There are several things that every church and its pastor can do. One is to maintain its property in just as good order as possible. This means that the building should be kept painted or colour-washed as the case may be and every sign of decay or deterioration renovated by careful repairs. There is really no excuse whatsoever for allowing the compound about the church to grow up in long grass and weeds. We ought to have such a feeling of reverence toward the house of God that wherever there is a Methodist Church the grounds will be kept as clean and beautiful as possible.

SIGN BOARDS AND NAMES

SEVERAL YEARS ago at a session of the Finance Committee it was ordered that a certain uniformity should exist in the use of bulletin and sign boards advertising our churches and schools. There is still a very great discrepancy in this matter. Some of our institutions have very neat and attractive boards giving in dignified style the name of the institution and the hours of services. In front of others are very disgraceful sign boards and there is no uniformity whatsoever in the use of names. We would like to introduce a campaign for improvement in this respect. Under the name of all of our schools ought to appear the words: Methodist Mission. On the bulletin boards of every church the words "The Methodist Church" should appear. We believe that there should be a board in front of all of our institutions so that there will be no question in the minds of the public as to what the institution is, what it stands for, and to whom it belongs. We have every right to be proud of the Methodist Church in Malaya. Let us then demonstrate this pride in worthy ways.

ITINERANT EVANGELISTS

EVERY NOW and then evangelists arrive in Malaya on a tour of the world. Usually these men hail from America, China or India. Sometimes they come under the aegis of the Methodist Church but most often they are rather vague as to their church connections preferring to list themselves as independant workers in the kingdom of God. As a rule these men apply to the pastors of our churches for permission to conduct evangelistic services, the reason being that there are more Methodist churches in Malaya than any other. Some years ago the Malaya Annual Conference passed a resolution forbidding any pastor to invite any so-called evangelist into his pulpit and give him the use of his church unless he came with a bona fide letter of introduction from a Methodist Bishop or Superintendent. Unfortunately this rule has not always been adhered to but we are of strong opinion that the dictates of the Annual Conference should be obeyed.

Usually these men come with a perfectly genuine desire to evangelize the people of this country but as a rule their congregations are made up almost entirely from the membership of the Protestant churches in the places in which they preach. Almost invariably the sermons or addresses given by these men follow a sterotyped form emphasizing very strongly the literal interpretation of the Bible, hell and damnation, and make a great point of damning the results of careful scholarship in the field of Biblical interpretation and theology. We do not feel that it is to our advantage to invite these travelling evangelists in our churches no more than any college or medical school would think of inviting some doctor to lecture to their students who would make fun of the methods used by the faculty and urge a return to former techniques.

One must also remember that these men are indirectly seeing the world at the expense of the congregations to which they minister. We do not wish to say that the financial motive is uppermost in their minds but it is obvious that it must be one of the motives back of their wish to speak in our churches. In lieu of these circumstances we strongly advise our Methodist pastors to follow the ruling of their Conferences.

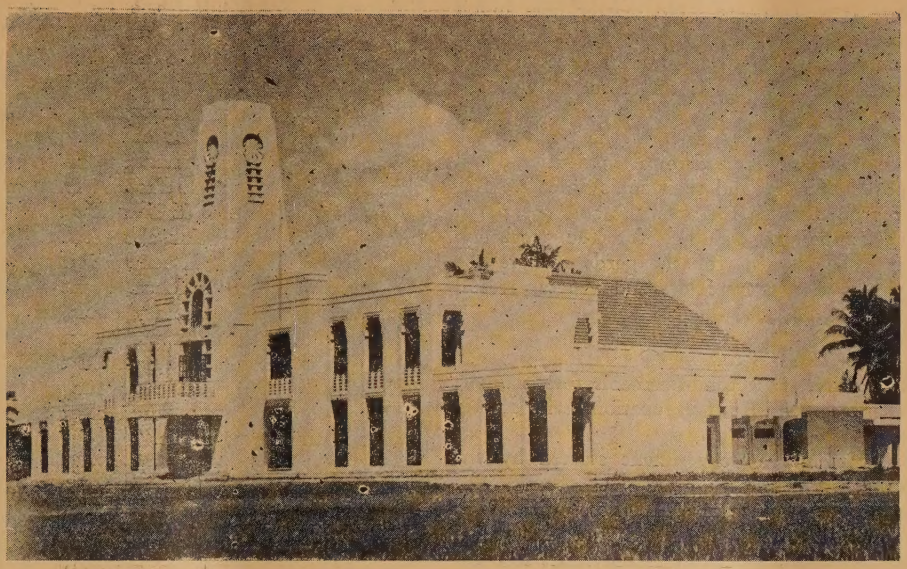
†

MRS. LIM POH CHIN

Mrs. Lim Poh Chin was born in 1870. Before her marriage to Rev. Lim Poh Chin she graduated from the Hin Hwa Women's Bible School. She was a zealous Christian, the capable wife of a pastor, a lovely mother and a kind-hearted friend. She was called to rest after a long journey of seventy years. She died on the 6th of May 1939 at 11.30 p.m. at the Government Hospital, Johore. The funeral service was held at the Geylang Church, Singapore, on Sunday the 7th at 3.30 p.m. Many friends (about 1000 people) were present and thirteen pastors representing four denominations in the city participated in the funeral service. We extend our sincere sympathy to the Rev. Lim Poh Chin and his family.

MASTER HONG TIONG POH

Hong Tiong Poh, second son of the Rev. and Mrs. Hong Han Keng, died at the General Hospital on Tuesday morning, May 30, and was buried at Bidadari in the afternoon. A great many friends of the family attended the funeral and ten pastors, including two of the English Presbyterian Mission, took part in the burial service. Tiong Poh was enrolled in the A.C.S. and a member of the Standard 1-C Class. He had had a very severe attack of typhoid the previous year. His father is Pastor of the Telok Ayer Chinese Methodist Church and Superintendent of the Singapore District of the Chinese Conference. It is always regretful to see promising young people pass away and we offer our sincere sympathies to the family.



The Sentul Branch of the Methodist Boys School in Kuala Lumpur

Opening of Sentul School

The Sentul branch of the Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, was opened on the 27th April by the Honourable Mr. S. W. Jones, M.C.S., British Resident for Selangor. This building is largely the result of the efforts of the Rev. P. L. Peach, principal of the Methodist Boys' School, who for years has been trying to introduce vocational education in our Methodist Schools.

We are indebted to The Malay Mail for the very fine accounts of the opening of this school given in its editions of the 27th and 28th April. As will be seen from the photograph this is a building we have every reason to be proud of and one which through its artistic and practical proportions sets a new standard for Malayan school architecture. For an excellent description of the Sentul school we quote The Malay Mail:

The New Building

"Beautifully proportioned and most efficiently designed, the structure is surmounted by a clock tower and externally finished in a soft dove grey shade with architrave of granolithic rendering.

Constructed in reinforced concrete, the building has many notable features, one of which is the provision of a projection box in the assembly hall, enabling the students to further their education by means of the cinema film.

The farsightedness of the architect is shewn in the fitting of panic bolts to the exit doors, of which there are many, whilst the ceiling has been treated with acoustical boarding, and the proscenium front in a stippled grey. The teachers' retiring rooms have been so planned that they can be used as dressing rooms for stage performances.

It is pleasing to note that although non-atinic glass has been used throughout the building, the school has been so orientated that at no time during the day does the sun penetrate into the classrooms, and in these rooms one again sees evidence of the care for the students, in the provision of green blackboards. The first floor is approached by two flights of reinforced concrete stairs, finished in tarazzo work, terminating on a spacious landing running the full length of the building.

In the rear of the classrooms on this floor is another verandah, part of which has been designed for use as a balcony for the assembly hall, and which gives access to the projection room.

The school has been lighted and ventilated by the most modern methods and the lay-out of the sanitary system is both adequate and ideal, while the students will appreciate the provision of drinking fountains.

The lay-out has been designed to allow of the construction of additional wings and although the maximum number of students that can be accommodated in the new premises is only 280, the school authorities have obviously been looking ahead by providing accommodation in the assembly hall for more than 500 students."

Rev. Eklund's Address

The Rev. Mr. Abel Eklund, Superintendent of the Kuala Lumpur District, speaking on behalf of the Methodist Mission said:

"There are new tendencies in the educational world to-day, new needs, new demands. Men in the education department and elsewhere are paving the way for a larger and richer curriculum for our schools. And the Methodist Church is heart and soul behind and in any movement that promises more adequately to meet the needs of this progressing country of Malaya. We believe in the full development and training of the mind, the hand, and the heart. We are eager to co-operate with the Government and the public in the advancement of education throughout the land.

"To educate is to lead out. No matter how much knowledge we attempt to cram into a pupil's mind, if he does not have the capacity and the interest necessary, we are doomed to failure. We must, therefore, provide the type of education that will arouse interest, and that will meet the great variety of possibilities in the pupils. We build and maintain our great academical institutions, and we are justly proud of them and their achievements. But there is an ever growing need for scientific and vocational education, for commercial training, for the workshop where trades may be learned, for the garden where the pupils may learn how to grow fruits and vegetables and trees and flowers."

The Inspector of Schools

Mr. A. W. Frisby, Inspector of Schools for Selangor, speaking for the Department of Education, said among other things:

"This is not merely an experiment started by the Methodist Mission, but an integral part of the community life of Kuala Lumpur. May we hope that those in a position to do so will take a live interest in the progress, and, when the time comes, give opportunities of employment to those who graduate from this school?

"I have had some years of happy association with the workers on the educational side of the Methodist Mission, and I know that this bold and praiseworthy experiment is in skilful and unselfish hands."

The Principal's Address

The Rev. P. L. Peach, after giving a resume of the history of our educational work in Kuala Lumpur, gave full public recognition to the many donors whose gifts made possible this building. He also spoke at length on the need and value of vocational training. The following quotation is one of the most significant in his address:

"The primary duty of our schools is to provide educational training for a citizenship that is loyal to the country. Among the important responsibilities of citizenship is that of participating in the life and work of the community. Every good citizen is both a worker and producer whether in commerce, public service, agriculture, industry or professional pursuits. He is also a consumer who is always influenced by the dependence of one occupation upon another. Industrial arts and vocational training with Academic subjects correlated, will contribute to the building of such a citizenship. In what might be simpler terms—to put into the curriculm of our English Schools courses of instruction whereby the pupil is enabled to explore and familiarize himself with the life of the community, this will give to the employer when graduation comes, a far more useful and effective workman. This is essentially an industrial age. Modern civilization and progress as found in Malaya is increasingly dependent upon science, invention and skill. The general education of every pupil—his cultural development—is incomplete without understanding and appreciating the industries and their influence on our social life. We can no longer send out pupils from Secondary Schools into a workaday world ignorant of at least the basic elements of the process that makes up his daily environments. It is not fair to them."

Government Officer Speaks

The last and principal speaker on the programme, the Honourable Mr. S.W. Jones, in speaking for the Government, recognized the fact that such institutions deserve the support of Government. He emphasized in the following words the needs of our country as they have been crystallized in the Cheeseman Report.

"Mr. Peach's plan recognises that the demands for the services of youth are of many kinds, and that there is variety in the individual capacity of children, and aspires to co-relate those facts. They may seem obvious enough, but it is only of late that this country has found time to discern and think about them. But we are thinking about them hard enough now. The Cheeseman Report has given us a focus. This school aims to set an example. It is a missionary effort of a missionary institution which has preserved the missionary spirit. 'For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie.' said one of the prophets. The time has come and Mr. Peach has declared the vision and I do not think it will lie."

'But the theory of this new learning is so sound, and the practice of it lies in hands which have been so successful elsewhere, that failure is improbable, and I am satisfied that the Government's money has been well invested. The dividends will be an extension of secondary education which the economic growth of the country requires and thereby a fulfilment of the needs both of the children and the community.

"This undertaking will have effects which will travel far beyond the borders of this State, and I am sure all who care for the good name of Selangor will be proud that it should lead the way in education reform and will be grateful to the institution that has dared to take the step and to all those gentlemen whose generosity has made it possible. With all my heart I wish this school success in all that it is setting out so bravely to achieve."

Statement of Costs

In Rev. Peach's report he stated that the present unit of seven rooms, assembly hall, tower, furniture, clock and architect's fees cost $69,000. Government made a grant toward this building of $34,250. Actual cash received from donors at date of dedication was $31,000, leaving but a balance of $3,750 to be paid. Further immediate needs are a tuck shop, servants' quarters and completion of playground and equipment. It is hoped in the future to add additional classrooms as well as science and industrial arts laboratories.

MISSION TREASURER CHANGES ADDRESS TEMPORARILY

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
PLEASE NOTE THAT FROM THE FIRST OF JUNE 1937
THE OFFICES OF THE

TREASURER, METHODIST MISSION
SINGAPORE

WILL BE TEMPORARILY LOCATED AT

10 MOUNT SOPHIA

WHILE THE PREMISES AT
5 FORT CANNING ROAD
UNDERGO EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS

Dr. and Mrs. Eduard Benes welcomed at the University of Chicago

DR. BENES RADIO ADDRESS

In this tragic moment of European history I am addressing this appeal to you.

There is today in Central Europe a nation of Czechs and Slovaks whose territory has been violently invaded. Might has occupied a free country and subjugated a free people. Those who might fight for their liberty, for democracy and for freedom have been thrown into concentration camps by an invader. This invader has no right in this territory, but by force of might has taken all the wealth, property, industry, raw materials, gold and moneys which the great efforts of 15 million people have created in the last twenty years. For centuries these people—workers, peasants and modest middle class people—have patiently and laboriously built their prosperity, without ever menacing and threatening others. They have asked for themselves only the God-given right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness within their own ancient frontiers. A most brutal crime is perpetrated against this people. They have suddenly been robbed of everything they hold most dear and this crime has been committed as part of a carefully prepared programme—just as a common criminal plans for the robbery of an individual. The crime is committed within the framework of invasion by several hundred thousand soldiers, with hundreds of airplanes and tanks and military motor cars. And this tragedy occurs—this invasion comes—in time of peace and without provocation or excuse.

The Fight For Liberty

The Czechs and Slovaks have always lived in a very difficult geographical position. Today they are surrounded by a nation of 80 million inhabitants and have been subjugated by the present government of that nation. But for ten centuries, from the time of the "Good King" St. Wenceslaus, this small nation has been obliged to fight for its existence, for its liberty, and during the last century for democracy and for free development of the individual. In the fourteenth century they fought for religious tolerance under Jan Hus. For a hundred years they fought. And although finally there was a conciliation, they had paid a great price for their ideals. They were subjugated by the Habsburgs in the sixteenth century. By the middle of the seventeenth century their national state was annihilated because of their love for tolerance and liberty and respect for individual rights. For three centuries they were under the yoke of the Germans and the Magyars. The last war—the World War—liberated them, and the national state of Czechoslovakia was established.

History Since World War

During the past twenty years the Czechs and Slovaks have steadily and continuously constructed a prosperous republic—its social structure extraordinary in equilibrium, its legislation progressive, its economics and finances in order, its budget in balance, its debts met, its export trade thriving—and with real political liberty and religious tolerance. While the state had minorities—a question with which Europe has always been confronted and therefore Czechoslovakia was not peculiar in this regard—it has been universally recognized by the most objective statesmen, historians, scientists, economists and sociologists that they had established a very liberal system and one of the most tolerant policies in national and international affairs of any of the new European states. Czechoslovakia was known in all Europe as the asylum for free people and the most ardent supporter of the League of Nations. There were no persecutions of any church, no persecutions of Catholics, no persecutions of Jews, no racial persecutions of any kind. It was a really awakened, developed and progressive democracy. It was the really successful democracy east of the Rhine. It was the republic of that great humanist, Masaryk.

Yet it was for these very reasons that this little republic was destroyed by a dictatorial regime.

Don't believe that it was a question of self-determination for a minority. From the beginning it has been a battle for the existence of the state. A dictatorship can permit no liberty, no freedom, no democracy in its vicinity. It was and is and will be a battle for the existence by a free notion opposed by a totalitarian state which denies freedom. The latest move of the German dictatorship in the occupation of Czechoslovakia proves it.

This last tragic event must now finally open the eyes of the whole world to the fact that the Czechoslovak nation was from its beginning condemned by the dictatorship. With the subjugation of Czechoslovakia, freedom is being guillotined. And nobody in the world should forget that the regime which is now attempting to kill freedom in Czechoslovakia is based on these three groups of conceptions:

Hitler's Basic Conceptions

First of all, the regime does not recognize any obligations unless it is expedient for it to do so; it will fulfill no promise; it will respect no law; it will keep no pledge;

it will show no tolerance, either political or religious; it will admit no right to property either of state or of individuals unless it considers it expedient to do so. And for every crime against human decency it will always discover a pretext.

Second, the only principle on which this regime is based is the rule of force and violence. This regime can maintain no respect for the idea of right. It preaches that the only righ is might—force and violence. If you look back through the pages of history you will find that this is the system which was always termed the Age of Barbarism. Today it would rule the world as the Age of Brute Force.

The third basis of this regime is the simple use of the old slogan "the end justifies the means," and in their minds that end means one thing only—the success of their rule of brute force, which is combined with the propaganda of lies which they have elaborated both internally and internationally as a weapon, and a most important factor in maintaining this regime, and in deceiving the whole world as to their real intent. This whole theory has been elaborated into a state system, a system which today undertakes to subjugate Czechoslovakia, a system which has begun to rule throughout my country and which tomorrow will extend its terrorism still further. And the people of the United States and of what remains of free Europe must be prepared for a continuation and extension of this rule of Brute Force.

The whole world praised the sacrifices of Czechoslovakia! Its patience, control, discipline, steadiness—its self-domination in one of the most tragic moments of history—were outstanding; and I dare to say that no other nation could surpass Czechoslovakia in its behaviour. Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, spoke of this people as "a brave and proud people." Yes, it was and is a brave and proud people and it will be brave and proud of all its achievements in the last twenty years and of what it has done in the last five months for peace, for liberty, for humanity. It is indeed an example which it would be difficult to match in all history.

These are the facts. And I put these facts before the conscience of the entire world. Let the facts speak for themselves.

Worked For Peace

For twenty years I have worked for peace, for real peace. But today there is no peace in Europe. What is considered a state of peace is but a terrible illusion, an illusion which will one day take its toll in the enormous sacrifice of all the nations of the world. Because there is war already! Yes, there is war today in Europe; but there is war on one side only, and while one party makes war, the other can merely look on.

And again I say to the world that everybody must understand that there will be no peace, there will be no respite, there will be no order until the crimes that have been committed in Europe are wiped out, until there is again respect for the given word, until the idea of honesty —personal honesty and state honesty—is re-established, until the principles of the individual and international liberty are secured, and until real courage takes command and requires that brute force must stop.

I declare that the independence of Czechoslovakia was not crushed; it continues, it lives, it exists. And I solemnly declare that those who have perpetrated this crime against the Czechoslovak nation and against all mankind are guilty before God and will be punished.

To all right-thinking men and women everywhere I give the motto of my beloved nation—*"Truth prevails."*

SITUATION IN PALESTINE

The deadlock between the Arab and the Jew in Palestine seems unbreakable. Both Jew and Arab are reaping part of the bad harvest of international sowing. In the heat of winning the war Great Britain made extravagant promises to each—a national homeland for the Jew, a national independance for the Arab, as their reward for supporting the allies. Neither got what he fought for and so now they feel bitter, wronged, cheated and left with empty hollow promises.

The Arab wants less interference from all foreign overlordship while the Jew wants British control to continue, at least until he can meet political and economic supremacy over Palestine and thus by out-voting the Arab population make the Holy Land a Jewish political state. This the Arab fears, hence he demands that all the Jewish immigration cease. The Jew clamours for more and more land to make room for millions of his Jewish brothers driven out of Europe. The Arab on the other hand insists that no more land be sold to the Jews for that means the eventual driving out of the Arab.

A White paper outlining the British Government's intentions was published during last Month. There has been violent protest against this new policy on the part of the Jews for they claim that it denies their right to reconstitute their National Home in the ancestral country. They regard this policy as a surrender to Arab terrorism. The Arabs likewise are disappointed and the Egyptian Government has officially informed Great Britain it is unable to recommend the Arabs in Palestine to accept the White Paper policy. Riots again broke out in Jerusalem on the 19th May and over one hundred were injured some of whom have since died. It seems to be the feeling of members of the British Government that only by a permanent British rule can a regime be maintained which will be satisfactory to both. Mr. Macdonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, claims that the Government in this Paper was acting absolutely consistently with the war pledges made to the Jews and the Arabs.

CHINA MUST WIN

Under this heading the Straits Times comes out very strongly in an editorial endeavouring to prove that eventually China must win. It is pointed out that the Chinese plan of drawing the attacking forces further and further away from their sources of supplies and reinforcements has doomed the Japanese campaign to failure. In reading over the news of the month one finds consistent daily reports of Japanese reverses. It is estimated that more than thirty thousand Japanese officers and men were killed in the first fortnight of May. Especially have advances been made by the Chinese in northern Hupeh turning the Japanese offensive into a "complete rout."

At the end of May word comes that the Japanese line have been shortened in many areas, for example, a huge area of Anhwei province which was overrun by the Japanese a year ago does not now contain a single Japanese soldier. The guerilla attacks have been particularly damaging to the railway lines large sections of which have been destroyed. The Japanese have retaliated by exceptionally brutal bombings in Chungking. In a personal letter just received from a friend in Chungking we read that the planes flew very low and only over residential and business sections of the city and on the second day of the May raids deliberately bombed two hospitals which were filled with the injured of the previous day's raid. It is obvious that the Japanese are seeking retaliation and revenge for their great losses elsewhere.

JAPAN vs THE POWERS

One interpretation of the recent Japanese actions against the foreign Powers such as the Kulangsu landing at Amoy and the stopping of German, French and English vessels outside of Hongkong are to engineer a situation in which she hopes Great Britain, the United States and Frence may intervene actively in China. Then without losing face to the Chinese she could withdraw claiming that her present mission to "spread a new order in East Asia had had to be suspended owing to the action of the Powers" and thus avoid admission of defeat by China. Certainly nothing has gone right for Tokyo in recent months and the signs point only in one way that China is too vast to be conquered and that the work of consolidation is beyond the powers of the invader.

THE DICTATORS

Even though things in Europe have seemingly been rather quiet many in the Home Government feel that a vital decision is soon to be reached. In Germany a campaign has again been launched both in speeches and in the press for the return of the German colonies in Africa. Likewise at the end of the month both Mussolini and Hitler spent a six-day inspection of their fortifications on the French frontier.

The British Government is making very definite efforts to line up agreements with Russia as well as with smaller nations such as Turkey. The most rceent news confirms the fact that the British plan now in Moscow provides for automatic and immediate assistance to Britain, France and Russia in case one of them is attacked. Government quraters in London stress that such a plan covers all countries including the Baltic States and that it ought to satisfy the Soviet. It is expected that the closing of the Anglo-Franco-Soviet Pact will probably be announced early in June.

ROYAL TOUR IN CANADA

After a rather dramatic passage across the Atlantic due to heavy fogs which were unexpectedly encountered the King and Queen arrived safely in Quebec. Their tour across Canada has been a happy one in every way. The King is the first British monarch to gaze upon the Pacific Ocean or to make a visit of this kind to America. One wishes the intinerary might have included more of the United States but they are certain to have a very fine welcome in Washington and New York. It has been rather crudely suggested that the British Government has sent the King and Queen to Canada and the United States to ensure their help and participation in the expected forthcoming European conflict. While that is no doubt in the minds of those who engineered this trip yet it seems to us that Their Majesties visit to Canada and the United States will touch people everywhere in a far reaching manner and be a prompt way to lasting peace. Both America and Canada have achieved a common citizenship built from diverse races on a foundation of democracy whose essential elements are mutual tolerence and democratic institutions. It is to be hoped that the example of these two great countries will cause the European nations to follow in their lead.

MARTIN NIEMOLLER, MODERN MARTYR

A year ago he was sent to the concentration camp at Sachsenhausen, notwithstanding his release from prison after trial. The Sunday Pastor Niemoller was ordered to give up his pulpit he preached from the text, "For which cause we faint not; but though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day."

Martin Niemoller is not imprisoned for disloyalty to his country—he commanded a German submarine during the World War—but for his loyalty to God and the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Cut off from contacts with family and friends, he is feeling the effects of loneliness and is not as strong physically as he once was. His family stands loyally by him such as opportunities permit. Recently the three sons came to their mother and said they wanted to be preachers because of their admiration for their father. The heart of the Christian world goes out to this suffering man and his household in their terrific trial.

HAS METHODISM A FUTURE?

One statement in a personal letter from an outstanding religious leader in England is almost startling. It is this: "Our great concern after the Bicentenary celebrations is to see whether Methodism has a future at all, and if so what kind of a future. This is to us the vital issue. How is it possible in these days to preserve what is best in our heritage and to translate it into the effective language of the mid-Twentieth Century period." The writer of the letter believes Methodism has a future but believes its greatness depends upon crusading earnestness in our Methodism.

There is almost universal belief that the Church must take the lead in these difficult and troubled times. We stand for every part of the program of the Church but we plead for the preaching of the Gospel with all tenderness but with conviction and authority. Nothing is more dramatic than the proclamation of the Gospel but there is no place in it for acting. We hear so much and read so much that is shoddy. This generation must be brought face to face with the realities. We still believe men and women may find God in the lingering light that falls through stained glass. May holy fire be kindled on our church altars. Then will people flock to our sanctuaries and the church will establish its right to continue.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul B. Means and Charlotte enroute to their boat on Clifford Pier

A PLACE OF SERVICE IS A PLACE OF BEAUTY

Saint John must have loved the Sea of Gallilee when he was a fisherman there. All through his life he must have recalled those occasions when his beloved Master taught on its shores. Many times he must have thought of the friends who fished with him in its waters and of how they were called to leave their boats and nets to become fishers of men. But years afterwards John was on the Island of Patmos and saw there those wonderful visions recorded in The Revelation. He saw a new heaven and a new earth, "And there was no more sea," he declared. It has been suggested that since he was hemmed in by the sea, since it imprisoned him, the vision of a new world where there was no more sea gave him comfort and satisfaction.

We think of a modern servant of Jesus Christ who is as apostolic in life and labor as was Saint John. This man, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, has used the sea as a highway of service for more than forty years. When a young man he used it to bear him from England to the Labrador coast as he went to do what he thought Jesus Christ wanted him to do. When he reached Labrador he saw such a field of service that it claimed him for life. As his great work developed through the years he used the sea to make his journeys from mission station to mission station along a thousand miles of unfriendly coast, as human need claimed his surgeons skill to fight disease and straighten crooked limbs and crooked backs of little children, to establish schools and orphanages and hospitals and nursing homes. Through those fruitful years he was the toiler of the sea, the tiller of human soil, the helper and healer of the lives of men and women and children. There were storms and icebergs and ice-packs but he sailed on and on and as the northern lights played above the prow of his ship there was a constant glow in his loyal heart. He was on service for the King.

After almost half a century of healing, teaching, writing, his health began to fail. When we saw him last, after greetings were exchanged, he said, "My heart has gone back on me. I'm a spent runner and must soon pass the torch to other hands." Then the other week we read that because of heart involvement he could not spend the winter in the north and that he was living for the time being on an island off the coast of Georgia because he wanted to be near the sea. Had it not served him and helped him serve others for more than forty years. Now he wants to be near it. Its sounding waves, its roaring or whispering winds, make music for his ears and his soul.

Is this not a parable for us? The most uncomfortable places become glorious if we are there in the service of God. Circles that depress us become circles of joyful fellowship if we introduce Jesus Christ into them. Mean city streets filled with cruel poverty begin to shine with unfailing light if we take Jesus with us on our journeys through them. William Booth found it so as he went to the suffering of the world. Lax of Poplar found it so as he went up and down the poor streets of east London. He saw Jesus Christ gazing from many a tired eye with an appeal and approval that changed the whole atmosphere.

What a time this is for joy to the last and least of us. But the fullness of our joy will be determined by the extent of our devotion and service. The most radiant lives of all time have frequently been lived in difficult environment. The joy is within.

—*Southwestern Advocate.*

(*Photos by the Editor*)

Virginia, Gordon, Mariel and Charlotte Means

LIGHT AND LIFE

(This page is prepared by the Committee on Public Morals, The Methodist Church)

THE FRUIT OF GAMBLING

A boy was blowing soap-bubbles. At first the suds was not right and the bubbles would not start. When the bubbles began to form, he blew so hard that he destroyed them as fast as they formed. Finally he got a fine one started. He stopped to call the attention of his companions, and just as they looked the bubble burst. Then said the boy, "O what's the use! Let's do something worth while!" Wise boy, who was able to see the futility of his efforts and stop.

Gambling is like blowing bubbles. It usually requires many trials before there is any appearance of success. To multitudes success never comes, and they are not wise enough to stop. To the few success seems to come, and then the bubble bursts, and everything is gone. A winner of a prize in the Irish Sweepstakes received $40,000. For the moment it seemed as though his bubble was really growing. Then the bubble burst. He lost in the following years. He tried in vain to set up business but never had sufficient in hand. After four years of misery and losses he went back to his former job of operating a lift and is content to live on what he earns.

Gambling, however, is not only futile; it works great harm. One of the first things it does is to destroy the peace of the home. A man was in the habit of bringing his monthly wages to his wife who used the money for the household expense during the following month. Unfortunately, this woman became interested in gambling machines. She would stop in at one of the places operating such machines after a morning's shopping and try her luck. One month, before she was aware of it, she had spent the whole month's wages, and at the end of the month there was nothing left for food. Of course, there was a scene. The determination to win leads to worry and short tempers and unpleasant words. At the start the gambler usually tries to take care of the necessities of his home, but he must have money under any circumstances, and when there is insufficient money for the necessities of his home and the continuance of gambling, the expenditures for the needs of the home are reduced, the furniture and other articles of value are mortgaged, and finally the existence of the home is threatened. Of course, no home can continue happily under such circumstances.

But this is not the greatest evil caused by gambling. It leads directly to crime. A young man became involved in race-track gambling. He was sure he could win. Again and again he tried and lost. His tips were all wrong. Yet he was certain he could win the next time. But he had no money. His savings were used up, his little property was mortgaged, and nothing was left that he could turn into money for the next race. The time of the race drew on, and he was certain of winning. He had received several tips, all of which pointed to a win and no mistake. He was a responsible clerk in an office. He handled certain amounts of money for his employer. Of course, he would never dream of stealing this money. He could not ask to borrow it for the races. He would just take what he needed and replace it when he had his prize. Of course, he would win, and the next report he must make would be some weeks after the race. So he took the money and got his ticket, assured that it was the right number. But alas! the race was run, and for some inexplicable reason, his number was not right. It was all a mistake and too bad and all that. He should have had a different number, and the next time it would be rectified—but there was no next time for that young man. He tried to borrow money from his friends, but they all knew him for a gambler and would not lend to him. During the intervening weeks that man was frantic, but finally he had to face his employer, confess his crime, listen to the words of regret from his employer that the law would have to take its course, and face the inevitable—prison. It is estimated that 40% of the people convicted of defalcation, embezzlement, theft, and kindred crimes, lay their ruin to race-track gambling. Further, larceny, forgeries, poverty, sufferings of all kinds for women and children, and even suicide and murder, are the inevitable fruit of race-track gambling.

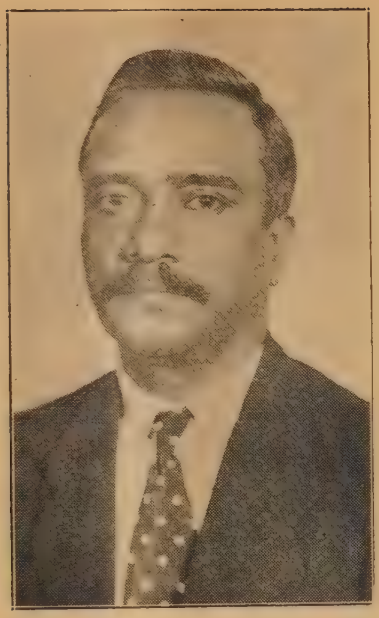
YES: GAMBLING IS WRONG PER SE

Is gambling wrong in itself? Canon Peter Green, of England, says that people seldom know just what they mean when they ask this question. "The Arch-bishop of York has given us three tests by which a thing wrong in itself may be known. They are:

(i) *If it issues from a bad state of mind.* Gambling certainly reacts to this test. It is due to the desire to get something for nothing, and to profit by the loss of someone else. People often say that they do not gamble for the sake of the gain, but for the sake of the excitement, and that they do not care whether they win or lose. This is bad psychology. If they really did not care whether they won or lost there would be no excitement. No one gets excited about a thing about which he is indifferent.

(ii) *If it exemplifies a bad principle.* By this test also gambling is condemned. It is a bad principle, already too common in everyday life, that the good things of this world should be distributed according to chance and not according to merit. Gambling elevates this bad principle into the chief position in life. No one could say that the prizes in the Irish Sweepstakes necessarily go to the most virtuous or most useful members of the community.

(iii) *If it has bad consequences.* Here again there can be no doubt that gambling stands condemned. Before the Select Committee on Gambling set up by Parliament in 1923, a high official of Scotland Yard said that more prisoners attributed their downfall to gambling than to all other causes put together. And magistrates, ministers of religion, social workers of all sorts and police all agree that it is one of the most fruitful causes of crime.



Mr. J. Appaduray, M.C.H.

EMPIRE DAY ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL, IPOH

J. Appaduray

Once again we have met here to-day to—observe Empire Day—the anniversary of the birthday of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria. Although she died 38 years ago, yet her birthday is still remembered, and since the British Empire made the greatest progress during her reign, her birthday has been observed as Empire Day ever since her death. It is worthy of note that Queen Victoria is the only sovereign whose birthday has been observed as a special day in addition to the birthday of the ruling king.

On this day we pay honour to her beloved memory and thank God for the Royal Family—the descendent of the late Queen Victoria. We thank God for the peace and security we enjoy under the benign rule of His Majesty's government.

A Commonwealth of Nations

The British Empire is no longer a territory under British domination, but it is a Commonwealth of Nations seeking not to dominate but to promote and maintain peace and prosperity—the common weal or wealth of the heterogeneous people it governs. In the midst of successive political upheavals which have destroyed the power of nations, smashed parliaments and toppled thrones to the dust, the British Empire has stood the test of time and has remained firm and secure because it has been founded on a democratic foundation. As there cannot be national growth without the influence and inspiration of history, there cannot be the full force of a sentiment without the association of ideas. Anniversaries tend to revive factors in life. When the anniversary of Empire Day comes round, we are forcibly reminded of all that the British Empire stands for, of all that it has meant to the civilized world.

His Late Majesty King George V, in a message to the children of the Empire, once said "It is to the young that the future belongs. Remember that in days to come you will be the citizens of a great empire. As you grow up, always keep this thought before you, and when the time comes, be ready and proud to give to your country the service of your work, your mind and your heart. You are the heirs of a great past, but the future is yours and is your high responsibility. Each of you must try to be a good citizen in a good city. To this end you must make the best of all your powers; strive to grow in knowledge, in strength and in grace."

Citizenship Learned in School

It is in school where you learn to discover and develop these latent powers, and it is now and here that you have the opportunity to equip yourselves mentally and morally so that you may nobly play your part in life. By making the best use of the opportunities afforded you in school and by forming habits of industry, perseverance and integrity, you will be able to acquit yourselves as worthy and loyal citizens of an empire over which the sun never sets.

In these days of political unrest and social reconstruction, you should endeavour to the best of your abilities to promote peace and goodwill, exemplifying in your daily life wisdom, toleration, calm judgment, utter unselfishness and unflinching courage. Thus will you contribute in no small measure to the permanent being well of a world-wide brotherhood—the British Commonwealth of Nations.

We in British Malaya represent different races and different cultures, and yet we are able to live together in peace and harmony. This is made possible by the just and wise government which recognises the rights of the individual, and is tolerant towards the diverse aspirations and religious convictions of the cosmopolitan people of this land. In an institution like this we see a "miniature league of nations", and for the peace and prosperity we enjoy in this land we are indebted to the British Government. On an occasion such as this we should renew and re-affirm our loyalty to the British throne, and as we go about our daily tasks, endeavour to prove by our life and conduct that we are worthy citizens of the great empire of which we are an integral part.

COURTESY

Courtesy in one's employment
Is a trait that we admire.

Using it will give enjoyment
Such as cultured folk desire.

Thought for others which is needed,
Makes our courtesy ring true,

And each act, when this is heeded,
Will refresh like morning dew.

From consideration growing,
Courtesy is always calm,

And while gracious thought is flowing
It will always please and charm.

T. Lewis Doyle.

Hymn For The Morning

Awake, my soul, and with the sun
Thy daily stage of duty run;
Shake off dull sloth, and joyful rise
To pay the morning sacrifice!

Shine on me, Lord, new life impart!
Fresh ardours kindle in my heart;
One ray of Thine all-quickening light
Dispels the clouds and dark of night.

Lord, I my vows to Thee renew;
Disperse my sin as morning dew,
Guard my first springs of thought and will
And with Thyself my spirit fill.

Direct, control, suggest this day
All I design, or do, or say,
That all my powers, with all their might,
In Thy sole glory may unite.

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him, all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye heav'nly host:
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

This hymn by Bishop Thomas Ken is possibly one of the four that stand at the head of all in the English language. The Bishop followed the practice of singing it each day before dressing. He was born in Berkhampstead, England, in July, 1637, and on the death of his parents was reared in the home of Izaak Walton. He was one of seven Bishops sent to the Tower for refusing to read the Declaration of Indulgence. Because of his absolute fidelity to his convictions, he suffered much. Thomas Macaulay gave this estimate of him: His moral character seems to approach, as near as human infirmity permits, to the ideal perfection of human virtue.

This hymn, the music for which was written by Carl F. Price, son of a Methodist preacher, is found in The Methodist Hymnal, No. 34.

BEARERS OF THE WORLD

Ye are My witnesses
—Is. 43. 12.

The shafts that bear the grain aloft
Are very slender;
The roots that hold them to the soil
Are very tender;
Yet all the grain is lifted high,
To ripen under summer sky,
And tell the millions bye and bye
Of God the Sender.

The men who bear the Word aloft
Are often lowly;
The ties that bind them to the work
All strengthen slowly;
And yet the Word is carried wide,
To every land on every tide,
The people manifold to guide
To God the Holy.

H. J. Horn,
Annual Report, Scripture Gift Mission.

SCULPTOR OF THE SOUL

I fain would be a sculptor of the soul,
Making each strong line fine,
Each feature faultless.
Yet the sculptor cannot carve
In wood or stone
An image nobler than he sees
Within his own stout soul.

So, gazing at the tools within my hand,
I shudder! How escape from self—
Pitiable, limited—
That I may be indeed
God's carver?

Happy is this thought;
There is a Guide for me,
Who is His living flesh
Has given me the perfect image that I seek of God!

Toyohiko Kagawa,
From Songs from the Slums.

Sketches from the Life of Nommensen

R. L. Archer

Chapter V

The Priest-King's New Rebellion

The triumphant advance of Christianity encouraged Nommensen again to renew the broken contact between Toba and the plateau. This he did by opening three new mission stations in Toba Land, after receiving permission from the chiefs concerned. The regular increase in missionary personnel from Europe made it possible to extend the work beyond the limits of Silindoeng until they had made contact with Sibolga on the west. During this highly important time as the work continued to expand Mr. Nommensen found little time to rest since he must make use of every free moment to study new plans and possibilities.

In the period 1880-1890, which was one of the most difficult of his entire life, the real nobility of soul in this simple man became evident. During this time he stood alone, separated from wife and children, bearing a very responsible task in supervising the work and assisting his colleagues. He was always ready to do the necessary thing and where people least expected him there he was sure to turn up ready to help solve the difficult problems. Thus the years quietly passed and the people began to feel quite safe in Batak Land. However, in May 1883 when he paid a visit to Balige he learned that trouble was brewing.

He discovered by various round-about ways that the Singamangaradja, influenced by misguided counsellors, was planning a new uprising. He had hired a number of Malay warriors, and hundreds of Bataks joined his ranks daily.

In view of the possible danger Mr. Nommensen tried to bring to a place of safety Missionary Bonn and family who lived in Moeara, a distant post on Lake Toba which could only be reached by boat. Most of the people in Balige were aware of what was on foot and thus it cost Mr. Nommensen much trouble and money to persuade some of the men to row him to Moeara. Even though he tried to move with the greatest possible speed it took a half day to reach the home of the Bonns. Great joy reigned in that family when Mr. Nommensen arrived in his small boat. The old and young ran to meet him, while the children cried out joyfully, "See, Mother, Grandfather Nommensen has not forgotten us."

Narrow Escapes of two Missionaries

Since there was no time to be lost Missionary Bonn had to remain behind as it was soon evident that the boat was too small to carry all the party. Thus Mr. Nommensen and Mrs. Bonn, together with the children, set out immediately on the return journey which was completed without mishap. However, when he would go back again the rowers refused to make the trip at any price. In the meantime the rebels began to come in like a flood, but still Missionary Bonn failed to appear. Their fear and suspense continued to increase since it was impossible for Mr. Nommensen to secure rowers in spite of repeated offers. They refused to go, not because of any dislike for Mr. Nommensen but because of their fear of possible punishment later by the Priest-king, for it was firmly believed by the Tobanese that within a short time the Singamangaradja would reign over Selindoeng as an independent prince. Much to the satisfaction of all, a day or so later Mr. Bonn arrived in Balige accompanied by the chiefs from Moeara.

He had lived through some very anxious hours during which no one offered him a helping hand, while at the same time a gang of thugs kept his house surrounded, anxious to get hold of what booty they could. Finally a chief, from whom he had little reason to except help, offered to bring him to a place of safety. How thankful he was for this assistance even though it was a painful experience for him to be compelled to forsake the place in which he had expected to achieve such good results! However, the crowd which surrounded him did not share his feelings; scarcely had he taken his place in the boat when, like hungry wolves, they forced their way into his house, breaking open doors and boxes and carrying off whatever suited their fancy. The rebels coming in later found but little worth carrying off and thus without further delay set fire to the dwelling and the school house.

Missionary Kessel who lived at Lintang in Hoeta had a narrow escape and fled in all haste to Silindoeng for safety. His house was plundered, the chairs, cupboards and his organ were broken up and burned. For several hours the rioters searched the surrounding neighbourhood in the hope of earning the $100 reward promised by the Singamangaradja for the head of each white man and woman. Yet inspite of their cunning plans to destroy from off the face of the earth the messengers of the cross, God broke up their plans and suffered no harm to befall his faithful servants.

During those days of anxiety and terror God led the missionaries and their families in ways of safety so that in their prayers they could say, "O God, how wonderful are thy ways!"

The people in Balige awaited further news from Toba. The women and children were sent to a fortified village where the soldiers were safe, while the missionaries felt that they should not leave the small groups of native Christians in the lurch as they clung to them like children.

The Rebels Advance Slowly

The procession of the Priest-king and his followers started out with much show of haste, but finally they slowed down since every village through which they passed offered him and his men karabao and cattle which had to be consumed before they could move on to the next centre. On the 28th of June the Singamangaradja arrived at a certain village in the neighbourhood of Balige and there established his headquarters. Thousands of Bataks, coming by land and water, arrived to offer a helping hand to their Prince, with the result that the peaceful minded citizens became greatly frightened. This anxiety was increased the following day when it was learned that a clerk employed in the office of the Controleur,—a Christian Batak, had been killed in a cruel manner, together with

his house servants. After hearing this report most of the Bataks left Balige and sought safety in flight, while others took sides witih the native leader. Yet in spite of the of the evident seriousness of the situation the missionaries and their Batak Christians remined loyally at their posts, prepared not only to testify to their faith before the people, but also to die if necessary for their King.

The Controleur had, in comparison with the Bataks, only a few soldiers at his disposal. Thus, he thought it wise to postpone the attack as long as possible and thus have a greater chance of a successful conclusion. However, on June 30th the condition had become so serious that he realized he must take action or the situation would become intolerable. In order to make every preparatioin the Controleur warned Mr. Nommensen that he planned to attack the enemy that afternoon. As he had only twenty men whom he could lead into the attack the outcome was not at all assured. The remaining soldiers in the garrison had to be stationed at various points at which women and children had been assembled in order to afford them the necessary protection.

The Priest-King is defeated

At the sound of the trumpet the soldiers marched towards the village where the Singamangaradja had established his headquarters. Their plan was to pretend to make an attack and then withdrew as if in fear hoping thereby to draw the enemy into the open field. The plan proved successful. The Bataks rushed out into the field by the hundreds when they saw the soldiers falling back supposing that they had taken to their heels in fright. In close formation they followed the soldiers until at a given signal the troops faced about and let loose a volley into the oncoming mass. Even here it seemed that God had heard the prayer of the Christians which was offered by Mr. Nommensen in which he asked the Lord, if possible, that the uprising might be put down without the shedding of blood, for it was evident that so few soldiers could not of themselves defeat so quickly such a large force. In the first salvo the supposedly invulnerable Priest-King was wounded in the arm. This proved a bad omen and was the cause of many of his followers running from the field while the remainder sought refuge in their fortified village again.

Following this defeat near Balige the Singamangaradja moved his headquarters to Bakara on the Island of Samosir. Thus, the authorities thought it essential that an expedition should be sent there in order to completely put an end to his trouble making. After meeting strong resistance the Dutch troops finally captured the village and destroyed the temple of the Priest-king, although he himself succeeded in making his escape.

As a resort the rebels attempted to cause a rebellion in Silindoeng, but were soon driven out by a company of government troops. This ended for good the control of the Singamangaradja over Toba Land and made it possible for the work of Christian missions to develop unhindered.

Due to the influence of a witch doctor the people in Toba held back for some time as he was the strongest source of opposition to the Christian movement in that neighbourhood. His conversion a little later brought about an agreeable change in the attitude of the public and in time he became one of the strongest supporters of mission work. This man, Abadja, was destined to play a part in the spread of Christianity in Toba similar to that of Radja Ponta in Silindoeng.

Chapter VI

The Synod meets again

Peace and quiet had been so completely restored that in July 1884 the yearly meeting of the Synod under the chairmanship of Mr. Nommensen could be held in Balige. This conference was made up of sixteen missionaries and about six hundred Batak assistants. Many questions were up for discussion, but above all else was the assurance of the wonderful change which had taken place in the general attitude towards Christianity, the full significance of which they were, as yet, not conscious.

This gathering made a great impression on the people and resulted in much good to the Mission. Christians were sent to visit various villages, while a new mission station was opened in Lagoeboti; where Missionary Bonn was appointed, since for the time being the work at Moeara could not be reopened.

Now that the danger in Toba was passed Mr. Nommensen returned to Pearadja where, in co-operation with Missionary Metzeler, the final revision of the new church ritual and ordinances was completed so that this important book could be made available to the churches.

Batak Girl Tortured

Due to the fact that conditions east of Lagoeboti were still unsettled the government would not give permission at that time for the further extension of the work in that direction. But even in that neighbourhood the way was opened in a most unusual manner. While Mr. Nommensen was on one of his tours he heard of a Batak girl eighteen years of age who was held a prisoner by a Batak some distance east of Lagoeboti. The report was that she had been cruelly treated. Mr. Nommensen at once sent word to two distinguished chiefs in Balegi requesting them to use their influence to see that the girl should not be killed. At the same time he set out in all haste for the village in question, arriving there shortly after the chiefs had put in their appearance.

He was horrified to find the girl bound to a post, having had both ears cut off and a wound on one cheek. The unbearable suffering inflicted on the poor creature was further aggravated by the fact that her hands were tied and thus she was unable to drive away the flies which settled on her wounds. Deeply moved by her condition Mr. Nommensen paid the ransom for which she was being held and took her to the mission home in Lagoeboti where he carefully treated her inflamed wounds and the horrible ulcers on her back. After a few weeks the girl had sufficiently recovered so that she could return to her home. As soon as possible thereafter Mr. Nommensen paid a visit to her parents who received him with tears of gladness, so great was their appreciation of his help in securing the return of their child whom they had thought to be dead. He made several subsequent visits to treat the girl, thus making contact with many of the folks in the village of Singoempar where her parents lived.

Nommensen Wins Confidence

These visits helped him to win the confidence of the villagers. He soon discovered that for a long time several of the people had been carrying on a dispute as to the ownership of a vacant building in the village. Mr. Nommensen wisely refrained from mixing in the dispute until the people themselves found that they could not arrive at a settlement; then they called upon him for help. Both parties tried to convince him with long arguments that each was the owner of the house, but he laughed and assured them that the old house was not worth all the difficulty they were making for themselves. However, the people could not see it that way and insisted that he tell them to whom it belonged. To this Mr. Nommensen jokingly replied, "It does not belong to any of you; give the house and ground to me and then the difficulty will be settled." The Bataks now saw the amusing side of the situation and laughingly all agreed that the property should be gievn to Mr. Nommensen.

This solution of the problem gratified Mr. Nommensen very much as he regarded Sigoempar as a place extremely well located from which to supervise the mission work when the Colonial Government would be in a position to permit the opening of such work. Every section of the country, including eighty-five thickly populated villages, could be reached easily from this centre. The evangelical work here proved successful from the very beginning and in a short time some thirty adults were ready for baptism. Every Sunday he preached in eight different places and when he spent the nights in Sigoempar hundreds of people came to visit him in the evenings. The conversation would be carried on until late at night when finally Mr. Nommensen would have to invite the people to go home so that he might get a bit of rest.

Chapter VII

Nommensen's Wife Dies

While on one of his tours Mr. Nommensen felt that he heard a voice within him saying; "Nommensen, today your wife has died." (She was in Germany. Later information confirmed this premonition.)

In spite of this he carried on regardless of the pain and grief this conviction brought to him. She, who had suffered so much and yet had carried on so bravely, was no more. The thought that she was gone while he remained in the thick of the conflict caused him to lift his tear filled eyes toward heaven and from the depths of his soul cry out, "When shall I appear in Thy presence that I may glorify thy name in Thy dwelling place?"

In the year 1890 a cholera epidemic coming from Asahan visited Batak Land and hundreds of people died. When the epidemic began Mr. Nommensen was in Pearadja and he contracted the disease. Immediately he had himself transferred to Sigoempar from which place he supervised his work from his sick bed during a period of three months illness. The missionaries did all they could to combat the dreadful sickness until finally with God's help it was driven out of the land. Only one missionary, Mr. Schutz, died as a victim of the disease.

After recovering from his illness, Mr. Nommensen, though sixty years of age, gave himself with unabated zeal to the prosecution of his work—visiting the schools and mission stations along the coast of Lake Toba and on the island of Samosir. During this time he had no difficulty with the natives, but rather received from them evidences of the greatest respect. Increasing numbers came to visit him whenever he stopped in Sigoempar. His unlimited patience and unaffected love for the people made his name well known even to the most remote corners of the land.

Scientists saved by Nommensen

The fact that his name was so well known proved to be a bit of good fortune to a Baron Von Brenner, who came from the East Coast of Sumatra to do scientific research work in Toba Land and on the Island of Samosir. When he and his colleague arrived at a certain point on the coast of the Island of Samosir they were taken captive by the people and held as prisoners. These two men were greatly agitated when they discovered that the people of Samosir suspected them of being agents of the Dutch Government who had come to make plans for the establishment of the authority of the Government in that island. Since they could not produce any satisfacory evidence as to the purpose of their visit they began to realize that they were in danger of being killed. Since they were carefully guarded day and night they had no opportunity to escape. Finally in desperation Baron von Brenner happened to recall that on the East Coast he had heard the name "Nommensen" mentioned in connection with mission work in Batak Land but had given little thought to the matter. As soon as he mentioned the name "Nommensen" to the wild men they agreed to set him and his friend free if they should prove to be friends of Mr. Nommensen. First however, they were given an oral examination to see if they were of the same religion as Mr. Nommensen. The two Europeans were placed in a circle and were examined in their knowledge of the Bible by such questions as these; "Who created the world?" "What were the names of the first people in the world?" etc. etc. Von Brenner being a Catholic found difficulty in answering some of these questions. As a last test the Bataks decided to take the two men to see Mr. Nommensen and thus discover if they were his friends. The prisoners were taken across the lake and on to Lagoeboti where they found that Mr. Nommensen was not at home. Then they proceeded to Balige where they sought the help of Missionary Pilgram. He was greatly surprised to see the two European prisoners in the hands of the Bataks. It required only a few words for them to explain their unfortunate situation. At once he shook hands with his fellow countrymen and the Bataks considered that an evidence of their friendship. Without further delay they were set free and their valuable papers and goods which had been taken from them were restored.

This story is another evidence of the success of Mr. Nommensen's work. These pagans in Samosir had learned the Bible stories from visiting native preachers who were accustomed to gather the village people about them of an evening and tell them these stories. Mr. Nommensen had also published the Old Testament in Batak characters for general use among those who could read.

(Chapters VIII—X *completing this great biography will appear in the next two issues.—Ed.*)

LEAVES FROM MY NOTEBOOK

H. B. A.

"Here, Died a Gallant Gentleman"

IN ALL THE glorious record of Arctic heroism I doubt if there is a more perfect page than that on which is inscribed the simple-souled glory of a certain Captain Oates. We know how Scott's handicapped, almost spent, party which had found the South Pole after incredible hardships, retreated with a sense of depression after their victory because that man had vanished into the awful silence of the Boreal unknown. We know how Scott's provision dwindled, and how courageously his men pushed forward.

We remember how Oates, weak and hurt—realizing that, if they slowed pace to keep abreast of him, they must all perish—walked out into the hideous drive of the blizzard, to die alone—alone, if you please, when everyone who has paused on death's threshold knows how the human soul craves companionship in the hour of its passing.

A thousand years of Polar history will never exceed that record. But all the paeans of praise can never excel the little tribute paid him by those he perished to aid: "Hereabouts died a very gallant gentleman!"—Frank H. Shaw in *The North American Review.*

It's Better

IT'S BETTER sometime to be blind
To the faults of some poor fellow being,
Than to view them with visions unkind,
When there's good we ought to be seeing.

It's better sometime to be dumb,
Than to speak just to be criticizing,
Though it seems to be given to some
To recall traits both mean and despising.

It's better sometime to be deaf,
Than to hear only lying and pander,
For there's nothing so low as theft
Or a good name destroyed by slander.

—Author Unknown.

Translation by Telephone

THE "SPEECH TRANSLATOR" has helped solve language problems at the League of Nations meetings. For instance, when the Emperor Haile Selassie made his address at Geneva he spoke in Amharic. Probably nobody except a few Ethiopians understood the language, yet the delegates followed the Emperor's speech almost simultaneously. Wires connected with a microphone in front of the speaker carry his voice to expert translators behind the scenes, each of whom can translate the language being used into a second language. These interpreters speak into telephones which are connected with earphones on the desks of the delegates, who have merely to turn a knob to whichever language they want to hear.—N.Y. *Times*

Some Wise Precepts

IN THESE DAYS of unrest and uncertainties, those who cultivate calmness and self-possession will live longer and enjoy life better. Hence, someone has collated a number of precepts to practice, as follows:

Learn to like what doesn't cost much.

Learn to like reading, conversation, music.

Learn to like plain food, plain service, plain cooking.

Learn to like fields, trees, brooks, fishing, hiking.

Learn to like life for its own sake.

Learn to like people, even though some of them may be as different from you as an Eskimo.

Learn to like to work and enjoy the satisfaction of doing your job as well as it can be done.

Learn to like the song of the birds, the companionship of dogs, and laughter and gaiety of children.

Learn to like gardening, carpentering, puttering around the house, the lawn, and the motor car.

Learn to like the sunrise and sunset, and the beating of rain on roof and windows.

Learn to keep your wants simple. Refuse to be owned and anchored by things and the opinions of others.

—Sunshine Magazine.

One Keyed-up Life

NO MATTER how simply your life is arranged, you probably have to lug keys about with you. Even if one's possessions consist only of a few odds and ends in a suitcase in a boarding-house room, it is still necessary to carry keys to the room, the suitcase and the front door.

Keys are a penalty of civilization. Each and every key on your key ring is a symbol of potential trouble. It represents responsibility; it fits a lock intended to protect something that you are concerned about.

Everything you feel obliged to put a lock on means one more worry.

Select a hundred men at random, study their faces for lines of care, and then count the number of keys they carry. Wouldn't there be a fair chance that the man with the most keys has the worried expression?

—Reader's Digest.

Happiness

WHO ARE THE happiest people on earth? This question was asked by an English newspaper, and prizes were offered for the best answers. There were four prize winning answers:

"A craftsman or artist whistling over a job well done."

"A little child building air castles."

"A mother after a busy day, bathing her baby."

"A doctor who has finished a difficult and dangerous operation, and saved a human life."

There are neither kings, emperors, riches nor rank mentioned in the list of answers. The things that make happiness are honest toil, and the consciousness of making a success of any and every job undertaken. It would be a sad day on earth if only the great could be happy.

Happinesss is for everybody who seeks it, and not for a few. We realize exactly the things we reach out for despite disappointments that cast shadows over life.

The Bell and the Lights

A Parable of Safed of the Sage

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a Judge, whose Bench was in the City but whose Bed was in a quiet Village with no very Modern Inconveniences. And the Judge had a friend who was President of an Electrik Light and Power Plant.

And the friend visited the Judge, and said unto him, That is a fine old Knocker thou hast upon the Front Door, but thou mightest just as well have an Electrik Bell that would ring in the Kitchen.

And the Judge inquired, saying, Where could I get the Juice?

And the friend said, A very few Dry Batteries would take care of that.

And the Judge became interested, and he got some Wire, and some Dry Batteries, and an Electrik Button, and he did his own Installation, and he soon had a Bell that would ring in the Kitchen when the Button was pressed at the Front Door.

And he said, This is Fine.

And he got to studying about Electricity.

And he said, I might just as well have Electrik Lights.

So he bought some more wire, and a lot of Dry Batteries, and he bought some Electrik Light Bulbs. And he bought another Button.

And when he had Tinkered Sufficiently he pressed the Button, expecting that the whole place would be Flooded with Light. But there was no Deluge.

And he Tinkered Some More, and he got no Light...

And he wrote a Letter to his friend, the President of the Electrik Light and Power Company, and inquired, saying, Why is it thus, and what is the cause of this thusness?

And the President of the Electrik Light and Power Company replied, saying in his Epistle:

My dear Judge: When thou art as old as I am, thou wilt learn that it requireth Much More Power to Produce a Light than it doth to Make a Noise.

Now when I heard this Truthful Story, I said, The Judge is not the only man who should hear that Epistle. The world is Moderately Full of men who have not yet learned that Distinction.

For I hear Many Orations, and much Speaking, and I do not always learn Wisdom from that which I hear. And I know that Many men have not yet learned that it doth require more Power to Produce Light than it doth to Make a Noise.

"In Jesus' Name"

MOST OF US ARE accustomed to end our prayers with the words, "for Christ's sake," or "in Jesus' name." Do we always bear in mind what these words mean? The name of Jesus stands for His character—His righteousness, His love, His far-reaching purposes. To pray in the name of Jesus means to ask for those things only that are in accord with His righteous love. As Christians, we must be careful to make no unholy request of God. Neither have we a right to ask for anything that would bring loss or sorrow or injury to another. God has other children of whose needs and rights He must be mindful. A selfish prayer is as unchristian as a selfish deed. A certain man was accustomed at times to end his prayers with the petition: "Grant to all persons the blessings which I ask for myself." To pray in the name of Jesus is to join our desires and petitions to His righteous will and His all-encompassing love.

—Costen J. Harrell.

Cost of the Church

"The church of God, which he got at the cost of his own life." Acts 20: 28 (*Goodspeed*).

WE COME BY our churches too cheaply. They do not cost us enough. We do not put enough into them. And so, as time goes on, our faith in the church shrivels. But Jesus loved the church, and gave Himself for it. He got *His* church at the cost of His life! And what a church His has turned out to be! The gates and legions of every sort of hell have not prevailed against it.

One can easily see why for many the church is a puny affair. Their faith is easily shattered. Someone says something against them. Out they go! Or the preacher has some views they do not share. Of they go in search of a Pollyanna preacher! Turn from folks like these to Jesus. The church could take His life (as a matter of fact, it did!) but it could not take from His faith in an even greater church of God! He bought the church at the cost of His life. He gave it a total life-investment. His was less a contribution than a consecration. May it be so with us!

—John M. Versteeg.

Roots

ROOTS SERVE two imperative purposes. They are the source of nourishment. They also anchor against side pressures.

The Douglas fir must grow in large forests due to insufficient root spread to stand alone. It must grow midst ample moisture and abundant decaying vegetation to furnish food. Remove either condition and the fir dies, lacking, roots adequate in length, size, and depth.

The oak's roots are large, reach far laterally, and go deep. Stored water in subsoils is tapped. Deeply buried food is reached.

Christians must possess large, long, and deep roots to stand alone. We need a taproot of faith sinking deep into an adequate thought of God. To stand side (social) pressures, lateral roots into mercy, justice, honesty, and love must be ours. God has provided ample resources upon which to draw to save us from withering. We must by inner life grow deeper, broader, larger roots of faith and practice.

—J. Ralph Magee.

¶ *Courage consists in hanging on one minute longer.*
—ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE.

¶ *Let us not pray for a light burden, but a strong back.*
—THEODORE ROOSVELT.

¶ *A champion is a fellow who gets licked two or three times a week and keeps right on calling himself a champion.*
—WILLIAM MULDOON.

THE PULAU SUDONG PROJECT

On the island called "Pulau Sudong" off the coast of Singapore, Dr. Paul B. Means, a year ago, started a school under a Batak teacher, as an experimental beginning in the Malaya Literacy Campaign. This picture shows the children, boys and girls of this school, together with Harahap their teacher.

Using the timbers, bricks and roofing tiles from a dismantled servant's quarters back of his residence, Dr. Means is building a proper school for these poor people. He had them taken over to this island by a Chinese twakow. Here we see the building taking form and at the time of this printing the school is almost finished. The people there are doing all of the work.

These people are Malays but are much more primitive than those on the mainland and are called "Orang Laut" (People of the sea). Here is a typical Pulau Sudong "Orang Laut" family in their fishing boat.

(Photos by Means)

OUR BOYS & GIRLS

D. M.

THE GARDEN SEAT

It was a big wooden seat and painted bright green. It stood under the big tree in the garden. Father, Mother, Baby, Grandfather and Kathleen could all sit down on it together, so you can tell how big and strong it was. If Mother nursed baby boy, Kathleen's family could sit there, too. There was Priscilla, the doll in pink silk, Jane, who wore blue cotton, the sailor boy, and the large brown Teddy bear.

One day Grandfather, Kathleen and her family had the bright green seat all to themselves. Father had gone to work, Mother was busy in the house, and baby boy was fast asleep in his pram. Grandfather sat at one end, Kathleen sat next to him, then came Priscilla, Jane, sailor-boy and Teddy. When Kathleen jumped off the seat, Priscilla fell over, for she was very straight and stiff!

They were all looking at the beautiful bed of flowers in front of them, that father had planted, and Kathleen had helped to look after. At least they were all looking except grandfather. He could not see them, for he was blind.

The flowers look lovely," said Kathleen, "they are all wide awake now. I wish you could see them, Grandfather," and she tucked her little hand into his big one.

"You tell me their bright colours, my dear."

So Kathleen began. "There are red ones and yellow ones, blue and white ones, but they are all different."

"How do you know they are different?" asked Grandfather.

"Well," said Kathleen, "they are all different shapes, that is how I know what they are."

"I can tell you what their names are, too, although I cannot see their shapes or colours," said Grandfather.

Kathleen looked very puzzled. "How can you tell, Grandfather?"

"Well," he said, "there is a sweet scent comes on the breeze every now and then, and it tells me that there are tulips growing there in the garden-bed."

"Why, yes, of course," said Kathleen. "I never thought of that!"

"Then another scent comes which is very strong indeed," Grandfather went on. "That tells me that there are hyacinths."

"Yes, yes!" cried Kathleen, "you are quite right. Can you guess any more?"

"I know there are golden daffodils, too."

"How lovely," cried Kathleen, "then you can enjoy the flowers after all."

"Why, yes," said Grandfather, and he knocked the green-painted seat with his stick, "and this good old seat is quite a friend to me. It stands in the very best place for the breeze to blow the scent across to me."

"It is a friend to me, too," said Kathleen.

"It stands in the very best place for me to see the lovely flowers. My family like it, too," she said. "I think that is because it is painted bright green.

THE DUCK POND

"Quack, quack, quack," said wise old mother duck. "Follow me and you shall have a good dinner."

"Peep, peep, peep," said the tiny yellow ducklings, "we are very hungry."

Mother duck paddled along on the smooth water, looking as proud as could be, with her family of nine little baby ducklings.

"Quack, quack, quack, mine is the finest family of any on the duck pond."

"Peep, peep, peep, our mother is the very best of mothers," said the yellow ducklings.

"Here they come. Keep close to me and you shall have a good dinner," said wise old mother duck, and the ducklings kept close behind and followed her to the edge of the pond.

Such merry noise there was, to be sure! Girls and boys running and jumping, laughing and shouting.

"Hullo, she is waiting for us this morning," called a rosy-cheeked little boy.

"Oh! what darling little babies," shouted his sisters, "they are little beauties!"

"Quack, quack," said old mother duck as much as to say, "I think so, too."

I am glad I saved my sponge-cake crumbs, they will just do for the little babies," said a small boy as he opened a paper bag and shook the crumbs into the pond. The little ducklings were hungry and no mistake, for the crumbs went very quickly.

"Look at the dear old mother duck," said another girl, "she lets her babies have them all."

Soon all the boys and girls were shaking paper bags into the duck pond, and the little ducklings were kept busy picking up the crumbs.

"I have saved something specially for the mother," said the biggest boy of all, and he held out a whole biscuit. "It was hard work to save it," he told the others," but I am glad I did."

Away went the biscuit into the water, and away went mother duck to fetch it.

"Quack, quack," said Mrs. Duck, "you are very kind children."

Mother Duck then taught her babies how to wash their bills and how to fish under the water for food.

"Quack, quack, watch me," said she, and down went her head into the water and up came her white feathery tail! The baby ducklings tried to do the same, of course.

The children laughed for joy to see the wee yellow ducklings tip into the water, leaving only tiny bits of fluff showing on the top. As mother duck came up out of the water, she shook the drops off her bill and the ducklings did the same.

"Quack, quack, quack," said old mother duck as she paddled away over the water, "thank you very much."

"Peep, peep, peep," said the baby ducklings, "come again another day."

The children watched them swim away amongst the reeds to rest, the babies cuddling close under their mother's wings to sleep.

"I shall save some crumbs every day," said the rosy-cheeked little boy. "We will, too," said all the others. And so they did.

From "Tales to Tell to Little Children."
By WINIFRED E. BARNARD
and
ELSIE HELENA SPRIGGS.

TALKS TO BOYS

H. R.

THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS

Every day is a "day of small things", because each day is made up of doing heaps of little things as well as some big ones. The prophet Zechariah asked the question "Who shall despise the day of small things?" because he was a wise man and knew how important small things really are.

Those of you who are in school, know that small things count for a lot, for teachers make you leave the correct margin on every page of your essay-books, and insist on all the working of your sums in arithmetic being shown neatly at the side of the page. In your sports, too, you know that it is important for all the details of dress and shoes to be correct, or for the racket or stick to be of the right weight; these are little points, but they make all the difference between success and failure.

When you grow a little older and go to offices or some other kind of work, you find that attention to small things is still very important, for employers like men who are "through" in everything. Jesus told a story about an employer who gave all his men a small job to do, and when it was finished, he found out the ones who had done it well and gave them bigger jobs to do, but there was one who didn't bother to do it well, and he lost his job altogether.

Watch The Small Things

But even more important than in school and business, is the need for us all to watch the small things in ourselves. Firstly, in our appearance. Lots of people judge us by our appearance, and the impressions they gain by just looking at us will very much affect what they think about us. And it's the little things that make all the difference to our appearance. However clean and smart the suit is, and however bright the face, it will all be spoilt by untidy hair, hands or ill-kept finger-nails. And boys who forget to wash behind their ears are often reminded by their mothers how important that is! These are all little things, but they make all the difference to who we look.

In the same way, there are lots of little things that make all the difference to what we *are*. There are many boys who are fine enough in the big things—they would never steal or kill or do anything they think would be "unmanly" or really wicked, but they don't seem to know that everything is spoilt when the little things are wrong. Swearing, lying, a little bit of dishonesty, a little bit of bullying—they think these things don't matter because they are small, but really they make all the difference between a boy who is *really* manly, and a boy who is just trying to be like a man.

A Grumbling Saint

I once read in a book of a man who was known as the Grumbling Saint. He could always be depended on to do things or give money to help other people, but he never did anything until he had grumbled a lot and had a lot of persuading from other people. He was called a saint because he did good things, but he spoiled all his good deeds by the little habit of grumbling at everything. That was because he thought that it's only the big things that matter at all.

We have an old English proverb: Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves". There is another one: "It's the little bit of grit that irritate the eye". Both of these help to show more clearly how important the small things are. I am reminded of a time in Singapore when some naughty boys put sand in the petrol tank of their master's car. Grains of sand are very tiny as you know, but they were quite enough to stop the delicate machinery and so prevent the whole car from moving, although the wheels and body and big parts of the engine were quite all right.

Those of you who like drawing will be able to answer me this question: what is the difference between an outline sketch and a portrait? The answer is, of course, that the portrait shows all the details of the person's face in it, but the outline sketch has none. It is just an impression or a cartoon. Now our job in the world as Christian boys and men is to show other people what Jesus Christ is like. That is to say, show other people a portrait of Him. But if we neglect the details, all we can show is a sketch which may even become a cartoon. So it is our duty to try and be like Jesus Christ in the little things we do and say, as well as the big things, so that we can show a real likeness of our great Hero and Leader.

Little Habits May Grow

Something else we musn't forget about the little things is that they have a habit of growing so big that we can't manage them-almost before we can look around! Then we feel like the man in the story, who caught a tiger-cub in the jungle and made it his pet. But very soon the cub grew and grew until he had to place it in a Zoo for fear it should kill him. The little thing he petted, became so big that it might have overcome him!

And so we must remember to talk to God about all these things? I think you should, for He not only likes to hear about them, but he wants you to manage them as well. There is a story about Samson I'd like to tell you; he was spending the night in the city of Gaza and his enemies, who were in the city, decided that, as the gates were closed, he could not escape and they would capture him in the morning. But in the darkness, Samson got up and took away the gates, "bars and all", to the top of a nearby hill, where he left them, and so escaped. The story in the Bible mentions "bars and all" to show how well the strong man did his job, and that's the part to remember, for God wants us to take our lives just like that-the little things as well as the big ones and bring them all to him. Our gift must be complete-bars and all, so that the gate is always open and He can come into lives just as He wants to.

Here are three mottoes about details: Watch the little things; pray about the little things; let God help you manage the little things.

OUR SCHOOL MAIL BAG

THIS IS A DEPARTMENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS who are studying in our Methodist Schools in Malaya, Sumatra and Borneo. Contributions from school boys and girls whose parents are subscribing to the Malaysia Message no matter in what part of the world they are living, will be welcome.

Original short stories, poems, descriptions of hobbies and interesting letters are considered. For each article or contribution accepted and published a year's subscription to the Malaysia Message or a book valued at one shilling or fifty cents from the Methodist Book Room, Singapore, will be given.

The editor will notify within one month those whose work will be printed. Material not used cannot be returned. Every month we shall try to print as many contributions as we can, perhaps as many as ten. The editor of the Malaysia Message thanks you for the many fine contributions sent in this month and wants to remind you to give your full name and address when writing again. This mail bag should be the opportunity for the boys and girls of many different races, nationalities and countries to become acquainted. We want you to help make this department of real value not only to the boys and girls of Malaysia but to the boys and girls of the whole world.

The Malaysia Message at present goes to the following countries: United States, Argentine, Canada, England, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Peru, Mexico, Korea, New Zealand, Central Africa, Borneo, Philippine Islands, Java, Sumatra and Malaya.

Will each one whose contribution appears below write to The Editor, to indicate whether you wish a year's subscription to the Malaysia Message or a book? No further notice will be given.

IMPORTANCE OF WALKING.

Walking is a very pleasont exercise for human beings. It not only stimulates the circulation of your blood, but also reduces fat in the body.

One may start out feeling cold, and as you go along, you warm up. You tend to breathe more deeply, and to take a joy in sniffing the air. Even if you don't do this voluntarily, you are breathing faster and more deeply because nature is demanding more fresh air. This is a good way to get rid of the impure air in your lungs.

There are certain chemical changes which take place throughout the tissues of the body as you take exercise. This consists in the stirring up of waste products which have been deposited in various parts of the body and their absorption into the blood streams. In due course they will find their way out of the body by various channels.

Walking is also a good exercise for the liver which is a large organ filled with bile, and needs exercise and contraction if it is to perform its functions properly.

People who neglect to take regular walking exercise are often pale and dull. They cannot concentrate on their work. Students cannot pay attention to their teachers.

People who walk a lot are less likely to be under-developed. The following are the reasons:

1. Our body is not made up of a number of separate parts which can work independently.

2. All our organs depend on each other.

3. Each organ can only work at its best if it gets an adequate supply of blood.

The best stimulus is one that reacts on all parts of the body. Therefore walking is a good exercise for while you are walking you make way for better blood which has just been through the lungs and has got its proper proportion of oxygen.

In conclusion therefore I advise my readers to take regular walking exercise.

KOU AING SIANG,
A.C.S., Jr.
Penang.

A COUNTRY LANE

"Nothing can be compared to the beauty of romantic Hollywood". It echoes throughout the world. But a country lane in the east of the island of Singapore, where I spent my childhood, can take up the challenge. This is Jenny Lane—a lane of romance, delight and beauty.

Branching out of the main avenue, the solitary lane has led many a lover to the paradise of the east. As we walk through it we can see against a background of green, the many colours of wild flowers. Trees bending over the lane form an arch bound with creepers. Looking upward through occasional openings we view the blue sky. As the wind blows we can hear the murmuring of leaves and the rustling of grass. At times the humming of bees can only be detected by close listening. The fragrance of many a flower permeates the air and the fresh cool air carries the odour to all passers-by. The shadows of leaves and branches form a carpet spread wide open along Jenny Lane.

In the day it is frequented by children as well as grown-ups who go there for play and enjoyment. It is the children who spend their hours in the shade playing their games of marble, shuttle cock and ball. The older folks go there to view the wonderful sight and to talk in an atmosphere of sweet scented air. The fathers and grandfathers go there to spend many an hour talking over their reminiscences. The mothers and grandmothers spend their precious hours sewing and mending their clothes.

After the sun has lowered his face below the horizon, lovers in pairs take their so-called evening stroll as slowly as possible in the semi darkness of the lane. They talk slowly and softly but breathe in deeply so as to let the fragrance sink deep into their hearts. Some sit down admiring the beauty of nature and the delightful surroundings they are in.

When darkness has completely covered the place, Jenny Lane is as dark and silent as a grave but still the perfume of flowers pervades it. By listening attentively we can still hear the murmuring of a few low voices. The silvery moon and stars which cover the clear blue sky throw their light through the tiny openings of the arch way.

The next morning the dark grey sky gradually turns to lighter blue. Nearby cocks crow with all their might as the sun slowly lifts himself above the horizon casting his rays through the foliage of the lane. Again the famous Jenny Lane is in daylight. The morning glory opens wide and greets the first passers-by with his "Good Morning".

A.C.S., Sr. A.
Singapore.

THE LAND OF MAKE BELIEVE

Beyond the imagination of all, except those who are young and those who here kept the glorious spirit of youth through the years, there exists a magic dream world. A world of quaint and unreal things—of dream adventures and beautiful romance.

An author of fairy tales has a whimsical and beautiful mind. He sees as no other man can the "Land of Make Believe", with such exquisite vividness. Charmed by the magic pen of this man of fantastic and beautiful imagination, elves and fairies, demons and dragons, come to life. The birds, toadstools, the squirrels and the rabbits become more than shy wild animals. The fearful hollow trees and ugly caves are exciting houses where the "little people" of every child's dream world dwell.

Oh! how wonderful it is to be living in a "Land of Pleasant Things" where the flowers are the loveliest and most fragrant. In this land one will always remain young and happy. The shy animals and birds become one's companions and helpers. I think you all know

the story about 'Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs". In this story you'll know what useful companions the dwarfs, the animals of the forest and the shy birds are. Can anything be more pleasant than to live in a beautiful forest with Snow White's companions?

I sometimes wonder why most grown up boys and girls do not like to read fairy tales. No doubt the stories are too childish and sound very silly to us but never forget that we can share the small children's joys if we are young in heart. In fairy tales there are adventures which everyone has longed to experience but which only a writer of genuis could bring before the eyes of the people. They tell us of the romance of beautiful princesses and gallant adventurous princes. Many a child has laughed, cried and wondered at the thrilling adventures in the "Never Never Land, that Kingdom of Make Believe" which most young folks know and love and must so often dream of.

PETTY PHUA,
M.G.S., Jr. A.
Singapore.

The VII B Standard Class of the Anglo-Chinese School, Penang. Every one of these boys is a subscriber to the Malaysia Message.

Scenes taken from the Sports Day programme of the Upper School of the Methodist Girls School, on Mt. Sophia, Singapore, the 12th of May.

(Photos by Thomas)

The Methodist Girls School uses the former garden of the Nind Home for their playing field. The girls in their uniforms and the guests formed the four sides of the Sports field. Favoured with a cloudy afternoon all enjoyed an excellent programme and first-class playing on the part of the girls.

HERE AND THERE IN METHODISM

(Further regulations for the Methodist Church as agreed upon before the Uniting Conference).

JURISDICTIONAL BOARDS OF EDUCATION

In each jurisdiction there is to be a board which will be auxiliary to the General Board of Education, co-operating with it for all of the educational work in the jurisdiction. This board will have an executive secretary, and other forms of administrative supervision, closely following those of the general board. Later some of these centers may be combined into a smaller number, but there must always be one in the present territory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The profits of the publishing house will be paid into a single fund and sent to the Annual Conference for distribution to retired ministers on the equitable basis of years of service.

The Board of Publications will fix the salary of the publishing agents, the book editor, the editor and the associate editors of The Methodist, and the editor of Sunday-school publications.

There is to be a book editor, elected by the board of Publications, who will edit all books to be published by the church, except those authorised by other church agencies.

There will be one editor of church-school publications, elected by the Board of Publication and responsible for all the printed material authorized by a curriculum committee for the use of Sunday school and other educational groups in the local church. This material will be one complete, co-ordinated system for the whole church.

There is to be one Methodist paper, published weekly, with two parts: a general section and a jurisdictional section. It will be called The Methodist, a National Weekly. The editor for the general section is to be elected by the General Conference. The editors for the several jurisdictional sections will be elected by the several Jurisdictional Conferences.

By this arrangement the church is to have one paper under one name, produced for each jurisdiction by two editors, one to prepare the general section and the other the jurisdictional section. These papers are to be sold throught the church. Provision is made that Conference or regional organs may be continued if they are approved by the Conference in which they circulate, and they may use the material prepared for the general section of The Methodist.

ORDERS OF WORSHIP AND RITUALS

The new church will have one general type of ritual, and all of the services of worship held throughout the Methodist Church will conform to this type. The Methodist Hymnal, published two years ago and now coming into general use, and the responsive readings therein found, will be the hymnal and responsive readings for the new church.

Four orders of worship are proposed. The first one is fairly elaborate, the second a little less so, the third is the simplest. The fourth, suggested for occasional use, is an adaptation of the historic "Sunday Service of John Wesley." This was compiled by the founder of Methodism because of his well-known high opinion of the forms found in the prayer book of the Church of England.

The ritual provides many forms called "Aid to Worship," including calls to worship, calls to prayer, invocations, words of assurance, affirmations of faith, and many historic prayers and collects.

Minor changes have been made in various parts of the ritual.

—The Christian Advocate.

WHAT CHRISTIANITY MEANS TO ME

By Juan M. Ruiz

of the Philippine Methodist Church.

We pride ourselves as the only Christian nation in the Orient, but have we ever thought of what it means to us? To me, Christianity is a form of religion, a way of life itself. It is the religion of Christ and not about Christ. It keeps pace with the time. It is not stale. It is alive and will remain so for all times.

History tells us that there has been no greater factor that has been instrumental in our progress and civilization than Christianity itself. Why? Because it is practical and it offers a hope for the heavy laden.

Christianity does not teach "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth". It teaches "Love thy neighbor as thyself". This is an injunction which ought to be followed and lived up to. I believe that the President of the Common-wealth was thinking of this when he spoke to the people of Negros, on the occasion of the inauguration of the City of Bacolod: "There is no use of closing our eyes to the realities of the day. It is impossible to have our political and social institutions stable unless we dispense justice to everyone. Justice alone can maintain the stability of our country. Force cannot do it."

To me, this was not only a warning to the group among whom, perhaps, only ten per cent of the people control the wealth of the province and ninety per cent are tenants and laborers, but also to the Filipino people as a whole.

Christianity believes in re-birth. It gives chances to all. Even when one sins, he still has the hope of enjoying the blessings of God. That is the beauty of it. But one has to undergo a regenerative experience before he will fully realize what it means.

As a form of religion, Christianity is rich. It has manifold contributions to art, music, literature, world peace and order and to the stability of one's soul and life. It transforms the brute into a meek and kind personality. It gives strength to the weak and makes more lovely and happy the world around. It offers abundant life to all Above all, "It is the only religion which would evaluate life in terms of personality, and the only religion which would live and die on the basic conviction, that reality is personal, that the most precious thing in the Universe is not the star nor the planet, not the rubies nor the diamonds, not material possessions but human personality, and because it is, it must not be taken for granted, it must be developed and guided, not to be exploited, enslaved or considered as a mere thing."

As a way of life, there seems to be no substitute. Christ's own is a living example. He lived a life of sacrifice. He ministered to the rich and the poor; the blind and the sick; he gave his all, even his life. "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

These must be borne in mind in the consideration of our social problems. In solving the unemployment problem, it is not enough to have employment for the unemployed. It is just as important to give the workers their due share and proper treatment, because they are human personalities.

Want and destitution and other social ills will be greatly lessened with the application of Christian ideas and ideals in our community life. The profit motive alone in our present day economic order produces extreme poverty on the one hand and extreme wealth on the other. There is a need for a revision of this practice in order to insure a reasonable and just sharing and proper enjoyment of the essentials of life.

Christianity is life itself. Let one go against the injunctions of Christ and he will suffer just as one suffers when he goes against the natural laws. When one lives a life of goodness, he will live a happier and more peaceful and abundant life. But living a Christian life by being good alone is not enough. It is sharing with others, for life is "Give and Take".

Christian religion is worthwhile possessing. If it does not work, leave it, as Dr. Stanley Jones once said. I have tried to live it. As an Evangelical, I have endeavoured to share it with others—shared with them its bounties, love, happiness, its mysteries and hopes of eternal life. This is what Christianity means to me.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Bishop Edwin F. Lee has cabled that he and Mrs. Lee expect to return to Malaya early in November. He also sends his greetings and best wishes to all in Malaya.

We are happy to welcome MR. and MRS. YONG NGIM DJIN who have returned to Singapore from Kampar where he was the very successful Headmaster of that school. Mr. Yong returns to the staff of the A.C.S. and is Principal of the Oldham Hall Boarding School. Mr. Yong has just returned from a rather extensive visit in Europe and England. While in Scotland he spent five days in the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Andrew McNab.

The Rev. and Mrs. K. J. Timothy of Sitiawan announce the marriage of their niece MISS M. MAGDALENE GNANAPPOO with MR. P. ARUMAINATHAN, Headmaster of the Tamil School, Kuala Kangsar, on Wednesday, 24th May. The wedding took place at the Methodist Church, Sitiawan.

MR. and MRS. ORMEL WATSON of California announce the birth of their first child, a son NEIL ASHLEY, on April 21st. Mrs. Watson was Miss Thelma Ashley and taught in the Singapore Methodist Girls School and worked in the Wesley Church. The Watson's were among the many ex-Malayans that the Editor and his family visited while on furlough last year in the United States.

The Rev. Dr. M. DODSWORTH of Penang and the Rev. R. A. BLASDELL of Malacca were in Singapore the week of May 23. Dr. Dodsworth called a meeting of the Ad Interim Committee of the Finance Committee and attended to items in the Mission office as Mission Treasurer. Rev. Blasdell took over his new work as Secretary of Christian Literature and attended to business in connection with his district.

Rev. Dr. DAN B. BRUMMITT, editor of the Christian Advocate of the Central and Northwestern regions of the U.S.A., died just a few days before the opening of the Uniting Conference. Dr. Brummitt was one of the ablest editors that Methodism has ever had and was well-known throughout the Church. He was born in England and came to the United States where he took his university and theological work. His editorial career began in 1901 when he became the assistant editor of the Epworth Herald. He assumed the full editorship of this Epworth League magazine in 1912 and held it until 1924. Then he became an editor of the Advocate which position he held until death so suddenly took him.

INSTITUTE MAGAZINE

The Singapore District Epworth League Institute published a very excellent magazine edited by Mr. S. J. Alfred. This magazine is approximately the size of our school magazines. It contains a great deal of interesting reading matter covering the Epworth League jubilee, its history and other items of interest concerning the Singapore Leagues. The magazine is filled with excellent pictures showing the various Leagues in the city as well as the leaders who took part in the District Institute. There are copies still available at 50 cents each and they may be obtained from Mr. S. J. Alfred c/o Allen and Gledhill, Singapore.

SEE...TRY ROYAL'S NEW NUMBER 1

with MAGIC* MARGIN

MOST AMAZING TYPEWRITER FEATURE ever presented! With MAGIC Margin and other sensational Features of the Future. Better typing *faster!* Time and effort saved for every typist! Give this New Easy-Writing Royal THE DESK TEST!

*Trade Mark

RONEO LTD.

Ipoh—Penang—Singapore—Kuala Lumpur.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS

C. B. P.

(We are printing five lessons in each issue, so that the lesson materials may be in the hands of the teachers well ahead of time. As the basis of all religious instruction in the local schools is the Bible, it is desired that the teacher should make he children well acquainted with the Scripture before launching into the theme)

LESSON XII—June 18

St. Paul Writes Personal Letters

Golden Text: Give diligence to present thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, handling aright the word of truth. II Timothy 2.15.

Lesson: I Timothy 1.1-4;6. 11-16; II Timothy 1.1-14; Titus 1.1-6; Philemon.

Devotional Reading: 1 Timothy 4. 6-16.

Introduction: Seldom does one imagine that one's letters are of any account, and therefore one is inclined to be very thoughtless and unmindful of what one is doing. A letter sometimes has more force than a personal interview or visit, for it is a written record of one's own conviction of a particular case. Hence it would be a good practice for all and particularly for beginners to rewrite a letter, and allow an interval of two or three days elapse before despatching it. Then many a thoughtless remark or angry or provoking sentiment may not find a place in a letter, for a short interval of a day or two will help to destroy any hatred or ill-feeling.

The letters of many great men today are studied minutely as literature. for the writers had been careful not to allow any unpleasant things to be discussed in such letters. and had been careful to use the choicest language possible. The writings of Cicero, Macaulay, and others afford very pleasant reading, and are of very great interest to the rising generation.

"There is not much likelihood that St. Paul thought, when he was writing these letters of his, that they would be preserved, brought together in a volume that would make the Scriptures of the Christian Church, and minutely studied and commented upon centuries after he had passed away."

Two Types of Letters: The first letter is more of a personal and private nature. In this letter St. Paul shows his affection not only for Timothy, his God-son, but to other members of Timothy's family. He shows his affection for Timothy in a very remarkable manner, because of his unfailing faith in his grand-mother, Eunice.

"Here we see the love and concern of an old man for a young man and *vice versa*. Too often in our churches and Christian ranks jealousy exists between the old and the young. This spirit is in keeping with the age in which we live. St. Paul wanted and had Timothy, a young man, as his travelling companion and co-worker. At the same time out of his own rich experiences, wide travel and intellectual ability he was preparing Timothy for his future career, no doubt hoping that he might become his successor in apostolic labours. Neither was jealous of the other"

The second is very much a business letter. By this letter St. Paul was trying to reconcile a run-away slave, Onesimus, to his master, Philemon. If such reconciliation had not been effected, St. Paul himself would be to-day found wanting in Christian charity. He saved the slave from the tortures of the angry lions, and had been at the same time loyal to the friendships of both Onesimus and Philemon. These two could meet in him.

"The letter throws much light upon the character of St. Paul. "The warmth. the delicacy, and what, if it were not so spontaneous, we might call tact. the graceful ingenuity with which he pleads for the fugitive, the perfect courtesy of every word, the gleam of playfulness-all fused together and harmonised to one end, and that in so brief a compass and with such ease and complete self-oblivion, make this letter a pure gem.' "

Foreign Correspondence: Sunday School children should be encouraged to correspond with foreign students, and this way they will help to foster feelings of comradeship and fraternity among other races of the world. As the old saying goes, "One touch of Nature makes the whole world a kin."

LESSON XIII—June 25

St. Paul Reviews His Life

Golden Text: I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course. I have kept the faith. II Timothy 4.7.

Lesson: II Corinthians 11. 16-12.10; Philippians 1.12-24; 3.7-16; II Timothy, 4. 7, 8.

Devotional Reading: Philippians 4.4-13.

Introduction: One wonders whether there are many men in the world, who can bear testimony to their own achievements in the manner St. Paul does. St. Paul says, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith." He expresses himself in terms of a pugilist, athlete and a soldier. Life to him was not a bed of roses, but a struggle from the beginning to the end." St. Paul says perfection is not in being but in striving. I would not have you think that I imagine I have already attained my goal, that I am already lay hold on that which I was laid hold on by Christ.

"All things work for good to them that put their trust in God." It was the poet Loveiace who wrote the following lines:

Stone walls do not a prison make
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet
Take that for a hermitage.

St. Paul's imprisonment in Rome was a blessing in disguise, for it helped him to accomplish his ambition; to preach the Gospel in the imperial capital of the Roman Empire. This also gave him an opportunity to put down in writing his convictions, which have enabled us to get a clearer conception of the message of Jesus and interpret Christianity liberally; and have given him a lasting place among the world's greatest classical writers. St. Paul knew how to convert every obstacle to his advantage, for he saw the mysterious hand of God working out his destinies. "God assigns us no lessons in the school of life that are not divinely worth the learning."

"In Bedford, England, Dr. Wayland Hout looking long and earnestly at the jail door there preserved which for twelve years was locked on John Bunyan, thought of the prayers that Bunyan, must have pleaded behind it for its opening. Dreams were going on behind that door. and the world needed them. When the Pilgrim's Progress of which Bunyan dreamed had taken shape and tangibility, Bunyan's Lord, who had never for an instant forgotten him while the slow years passed, swung the jail door wide. In his prison at Athens, Socrates completed his great argument for immortality; in a Roman dungeon Galileo made some of his greatest discoveries. In his hiding place in the Wartburg castle Luther translated the New Testament into the German Language."

The Future of the Church: St. Paul's example is worthy of imitation. We are thankful to God for the lives of the great men of the Church, who have found that they cannot be confined within the narrow circle of denominational barriers, compelled to subscribe to certain tenets of faith. Mott, Eddy, Jones, Fosdick, Inge and Booth are only a few examples of men of outstanding leadership and faith, who are to-day great leaders of Christian thought, moulding the lives of multitudinous men and women by their spoken as well as written word.

An Appreciation of St. Paul. "He was a strong, heroic, masterful character, and yet a man of sensitive temperament and wide and tender sympatnies. He possessed the power of rousing the enthusiasm and love of others, such a power as only one with strong sympathies and affections could exert. Great in his mental gifts was St. Paul, in his clearness of insight into the truth, in his grasp of essentials, and great in his soundness of judgment, his delicacy of tact and courtesy, his loftiness of motive, his steadfastness of purpose, his indomitableness of will, his untiringness of zeal, his perfect fearlessness and self-poise, his sublime patience, his intense feeling and deep enthusiasm, his contagious friendliness and his complete sacrifice of self."

"We see him not a saint, but a man, with human weaknesses, impulsive, unyielding at times, of quick and vehement temper, and we see this man in many ordinary situations, pressed on every side, yet not straitened, perplexed, yet not unto despair; pursued, yet not forsaken; smitten down, yet not destroyed. He represents human nature at its best, the nature toward which all may strive, for he could well say to the Corinthians, Be ye imitators of me even as I also am of Christ."

LESSON I—JULY 2.

Solomon: A Ruler Who Began Well.
Golden Text: Give thy servant therefore an understanding heart—that I may discern between good and evil. I Kings 3.9.

Lesson: I Kings 3.5-15.

Devotional Reading: Pro. 3.1-6.

Introduction: "Four years ago George VI was crowned King of England by the same order of service as has been observed in England since the monks inscribed them in the Cornation Book six hundred years ago. It was the dedication of the king to the service of the people. The most impressive act, the climax of the ceremony, was the anointing, and at its conclusion the Archbishop of Canterbury said, 'As Solomon was anointed by Zadok, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated, king over this people.'"

The Dream World: Shakespeare says, "We are such stuffs as dreams are made of, and our little self is surrounded by sleep." Are dreams real or are they merely imaginations of the mind? This is a question many would like to be answered. Some say that in our dreams we seem to pass through experiences through which we had gone before. These may be thoughts from the subconscious mind. Others claim that in our dreams we pass through experiences that we have never been in. This is somewhat hard to explain, but all have some bearing in our thinking. The young man Solomon must have rested that night in Gideon with the burden of kingship upon his mind. Here one would like to recall the lines from King Henry V on the duties of a king:

Upon the king! let us our lives, our souls,
Our debts, our careful wives,
Our children and our sins, lay on the king!—
We must bear all.

In those distant days the king was every thing; he was the judge, the politician, etc. and everybody looked up to his leadership.

Solomon's Choice. King Solomon made the wisest choice. He wanted wisdom to govern his subjects wisely and well as his father had done. Another man of his age and experience would have chosen riches or honour, which many men long after. To Solomon there was nothing greater than wisdom, and in the book of Proverbs he tells of the admirable virtues of Wisdom. He himself must have been an embodiment of Wisdom.

"First of all by wisdom we do not mean knowledge. Knowledge signifies apprehension of facts or relations. Knowledge, as Cowper tells us, is the mere material with which wisdom builds. Wisdom always supposes action, and action directed by wisdom: knowledge may never lead to action. Nor is wisdom prudence. Wisdom has been defined to be 'the use of the best means for attaining the best ends. The use of the best means for attaining the best ends must include high mental and moral and spiritual excellence.'"

Famous Choices. "There is a story about the choice made by Hercules, the most famous of the heroes of Grecian mythology. Two beautiful maidens called upon him in his youth, one named Pleasure and the other Virtue. The first one offered him a life of ease and delight, and the other a life of usefulness and fame. Hercules chose Virtue, and spent the greater part of his life in using his wonderful strength to help weaker people."

"There is a famous story of a wrong choice which St. Matthew records. You remember the rich young ruler who came to Jesus and asked him what he must do to gain eternal life. Who can tell what he had to choose and what his choice was."

"And the best choice is told in the words of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, 'If God says to us, in the bright promise of youth, Ask what I shall give thee, let us make the best choice, and answer, Give me grace to know thy Son, the Christ, and to grow like him; for that is the true wisdom which leads to eternal life, and that is the true royalty which brings dominion over life.'"

The Tragedy of Solomon's Life. Solomon began well, but as years went on he began to decline gradually from the high standards of his own choice. This might be due to the security he enjoyed after his father's conquests, and to a greater extent due to the increased prosperity of his people under his wise and good government. He was the builder of the temple in Jerusalem and it was one of the seven wonders of the world. Though one may excuse Solomon according to the standards of the morality of his own day yet in comparison with his high ideals the final stages of his life were deplorably sad indeed.

LESSON II—JULY 9.

Jeroboam: A Man With A Great Opportunity.

Golden Text: In all thy ways acknowledge him. And he will direct thy paths. Proverbs 3.6.

Lesson: I Kings 11: 26-43.

Devotional Reading: Proverbs 4. 1-9.

Our Lesson Story. "Jeroboam's outstanding talents in public affairs, his skilful management of men, his great industry, and his great loyalty, as was thought, all combined to bring the son of Nebat, under Solomon's royal eye, till there was no trust too important, and no promotion too high for young Jeroboam. And then to crown it all, as time went on Satan more and more entered into Jeroboam's heart." He was gradually making up his mind to snatch the power to himself, taking advantage of the oppressive measures of King Solomon.

"All this time, Ahijah the prophet, with those terrible eyes of his, was sleeplessly watching both the fast-coming fall of Solomon, as well as the immense industry and steady rise of Jeroboam. Ahijah's eyes, like a flame of fire, saw, naked and open, all that was hidden so deep in Jeroboam's heart. 'Lay down thy plummet,' said Ahijah to Jeroboam one day—'lay down thy measuring line, and come out to the Potter's field with me'. And Jeroboam laid down his building tools and came out after Ahijah. Then Ahijah suddenly turned and stripped off his new garment and tore it up into twelve pieces, and said, 'Thus and thus hast thou torn up the kingdom of Solomon in thine heart. And it shall be so. Take thee ten of this torn pieces and hide them with thee till all that is in thine heart shall come true.' And Ahijah thrust the torn ten pieces upon Jeroboam and departed."

Jeroboam for a season fled from the presence of King Solomon, and sojourned in the land of Egypt and soon became the son-in-law of Pharaoh. His meteoric rise eclipsed that of Moses or David.

Opportunities Do Come Only Once. Opportunities do not come twice in a man's or woman's life, and therefore one should be ready to snatch hold of them as they come to one. The Greeks represented "Opportunity" by the statue of a man standing on tip-toe ready to start the race with a fore-lock of hair on his head. If any one wants to lay hold of him, he must do so by the fore-lock. Think of the countless number of men and women, who have laid hold of opportunities as they came along in life to serve humanity.

President Coolidge was one morning milking a cow on his father's farm, when the telegraph peon handed him a telegram acquainting him of the death of President Harding and inviting him to the high calling of being the ruler of his people. He was found so capable of filling that vacancy that he was elected for a second term, and would have been elected for a third term, had he consented to contest it.

Seeing Opportunities to Do Good. "A man of many millions, who is known also as a practical and generous philanthropist, appeared in a New York police court to defend his chauffeur, who had been arrested for fast driving. In the course of the trial the judge remarked to the millionaire, 'I am afraid you men of ease and luxury care too little for the rights and comforts of the poor.'"

"The philanthropist replied that it was not so in his own case, as he worked as hard as any other man in the city, and whenever he saw a chance he relieved the suffering of the poor."

"'I think you do', the judge admitted; 'but there are many things in plain sight which the rich do not seem to see. Let me make a suggestion to you: induce your fellow members of the Automobile Club of America to set aside one day in the week on which they will place their cars at the service of the hospitals, so that the invalids and convalescents may have a ride in the park'".

"'I will put my auto at the service of any invalid you name tomorrow morning' was the prompt answer, 'and I'll bring the matter before the club. I cannot tell what they will do, but my machine will always be at the disposal of any invalid who wants it.'"

"The art of usefulness in the world is not merely having the power and the inclination to do, but the abiilty to see opportunities to do and this applies as well to those of moderate, even of limited, means as to the wealthy".

LESSON III—JULY 16.

REHOBOAM: A MAN WHO MADE A FOOLISH CHOICE.

Golden Text: A man's pride shall bring him low. Pro. 20.23.

Lesson I Kings 12.1-30
Devotional Reading Philippians 2.1-11.

Introduction. There is some mysterious coincidence in the names-Jeroboam and Rehoboam; the former accepted, the latter rejected. The division of the kingdom was an unfortunate incident in the life of Israel, but the loyalty of the people is to be greatly admired. In spite of the cruel and oppressive government of King Solomon during the later stages of his life, the people wanted only redress for their grievances. Had Rehoboam considered sympathetically their wishes, he would neither have lost his kingdom nor the allegiance of Jeroboam, the able and trusted leader of his father King Solomon.

False Sense Of Security! 'Rehoboam was living under a false sense of security. He should have known the discontent of the people and should have devised ways and means of satisfying their demands. Edmund Burke points out in his speeches on the conciliation of the American Colonies, which he delivered in the House of Commons in the reign of George III, that if conciliation fails coercion or force remains; and therefore he pleaded to adopt conciliation as a method of appeasing the demands of the colonists. If the British Parliament had adopted his plan of action, the United States of America would be a part of the British Empire.

A Lesson For Youth- There is always a tendency among the youth to discount the wisdom of their parents and elders, and they have much to learn from the folly of this young king. A thoughtful writer affirms that the point of view of age is always worth considering. "A hard lesson this for youth to learn. Age may be too conservative through living too much in the past, or doubtful of the success of the high enterprises through some failure of force; age may be disillusioned, lose its vision, and lack something of the eagerness and energy of youth. But age has a wisdom purchased at a high price, having seen and sometimes suffered much. The advice of age is most likely to restrain too much. But for all that, in a difficult situation the youth who scorns the advice of his elders is likely to pay a high price for his own experience. We have to learn so many things for ourselves and our learning often costs us dearly; if only we were willing to accept what other people have learned, how much we should save ourselves!'"

A Harmonious Blending Needed. There is a difference between life at the present time and life a century ago. A farmer's son had to learn agriculture from his father, and a doctor's son medicine in the same manner, and did not become professional men practising their respective professions until after the death of their parents. But the birth of science has revolutionised all old conceptions in regard to education, Parents and guardians, when they recognize the ability of their children, should give them adequate freedom to develop and grow; while the youth of the world should hearken to the voice of age and experience. The two must harmoniously blend together to each other's happiness and welfare. We need our Chamberlain and Younger Pitts in the direction of affairs of state as well as in other matters.

A Local Illustration. A Methodist minister of our local churches once recounted his own experiences in solving some problems connected with his church. When he had some problems that were very difficult to be solved, it was his habit to consult his son, who was then a college student. Two heads are better than one. When a Hindu gentleman heard of this he exclaimed, "How little do we know the greatness of our men." It is not very often that one comes across a man who will be prepared to take into confidence the advice and counsel of a youth.

ST. CLAUDIA

The Malacca Methodist Church staged a pageant entitled 'St. Claudia' on the evening of Easter Sunday, which lasted for about an hour. In spite of its length it was given without a hitch, much credit being due to those who helped to make it a success.

Appropriate costumes were worn to depict the characters of those days and this helped in more than one way to make the pageant a colourful one. Claudia, the principal character in the play was taken by Miss Wan Nyuk Chin who acted it so well as to be able to portray the life that the true Claudia must have lived. Pilate, by Master Robert Ho Guan Hai, must also be given creditable mention for his ability to execute the serene dignity befitting his rank both as governor and husband to Claudia.

Another important character in the play was that of Mary of Magdala by Miss Dorothy Khoo, and Simon by Master Ling Ding Seng. The other characters such as those of Miriam, Beulah, Marcus, Eliezer and Bartimaeus all helped to make the play move towards its climax in which Claudia followed Mary. Others behind the scenes who also helped to make it a success were Miss M. Gertsch and Rev. Burr Baughman as Directors, Mr. Wong Soo Chong as Stage Manager, and Master Phoa Cheng Kin as properties man.

TAN TENG BANN,
Wesley Church, Malacca.

REV. PETERSON'S HOME CHURCH HONOURED

Rev. H. Peterson's home church, the Ballwin Methodist Church, was recently awarded a Certificate of Honour for having fulfilled its quota in the Million Unit Fellowship Movement. This Church is one of the 926 churches or about 5 per cent. of the 20,00 congregations in the United States which have already reached this goal.

Quotas for the individual churches were set when the Movement now in its third year was inaugurated. These quotas were based on a goal of five hundred thousand "Units"—persons who will subscribe U.S. $1.00 a month as well as undertake the spiritual obligations of the Fellowship. With the strengthening of the spiritual life of the church as its chief objectives the Million Unit Fellowship Movement is also endeavouring to secure a better underwriting of its missions and benevolences known collectively as World's Service. We are happy that Rev. Peterson's home church is one that early reached its quota. The pastor of this church is a University classmate of Mr. Peterson.

Those Demon Destructors . . .

WHITE ANTS

Will quickly destroy your property unless effectively treated . . .

White ants multiply at the rate of 80,000 per day—each one capable of destroying one cubic inch of your property per day.

Write, phone or call for particulars of our White Ant Destroying Services. Have your property cleared and kept clear of white ants. You are not placed under any obligation whatsoever to the White Ant Experts:

THOMAS COWAN & CO.

Head Office: **D7. Hongkong Bank Chambers, Singapore. Phone 2042**

Agents: **BORNEO CO., LTD., Kuala Lumpur - Ipoh - Penang - Bangkok.**

DO YOU NEED GLASSES ?

Only an examination by a skilled qualified specialist will tell you to what extent your vision is deficient.

Often corrective exercises—not glasses—are the way to perfect vision.

4, Arcade Bldg., Phone 3002.

R.A. Thompson, Dr. of Ocular Science.
35 Years European Clinical Experience

Empty Shoes

IT HAS BEEN said that change itself is the only thing that remains unchanged. Many hold that there is always someone who can do the job as well, or better. This is really a good thought to prevent or cure a case of indispensability; and viewing the continuous and universal advance of the arts and sciences, may be regarded as generally true.

But is there always someone to do the job as well, or better? Time does not always better matters. No voice has been found to thrill the world as did Caruso's. No nimble feet have danced to fill the ballet slippers of the exquisitely graceful Pavlowa, or the breath-taking Vaslav Nijinsky. The incomparable Sarah Bernhardt leaves the world's stage, not empty, and not yet filled. The "Wizard of Menlo Park" made the name of Edison almost synonymous with invention. Fill his shoes? Fill those of Steinmetz, the electrical genius? No. Nor yet those of Burbank. Will Rogers—what was that charm that Will had? So many imitate him, but leave him only imitated. P. T. Barnum left his circus, but he also took his shoes with him. Many are left to carry on, but they lack that something, that spark, that indefinable clarity of vision, or power of deduction, or discernment of tone or quality which definitely sets apart and above those who possess it.

One likes to believe that we do mechanically improve each generation. It gives youth a chance to fight for achievement. And it tends to show us that achievement cannot be bought nor stored—that we must strive and labor to produce the finest things in life.

—Sunshine Magazine.

for EVENING SUITS

It's general opinion that a man looks best when in Evening Dress. This is definitely not the case when Suits are tailored by Wing Loong. We keep a man looking his best at all times and with a maximum of comfort.

WING LOONG

HIGH STREET, SINGAPORE PHONE 7627.

"THE HOUSE OF DISTINCTIVE TAILORING"

American Foreign Insurance Association

Head Office: 80 Maiden Lane, New York

Central Office For Malaya, Siam and the Netherlands Indies.

34/35 Mercantile Bank Building, (P.O.Box 46), SINGAPORE

F. T. WYCKOFF, *Manager*.

Member Companies.	Assets.
The American Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	U.S. $ 31,145,711.46
The Continental Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	104,436,414.52
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York (Ltd.)	83,260,111.91
Fire Association of Philadelphia (Ltd.)	23,037,704.93
Glens Falls Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	20,993,046.42
Great American Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	52,314,990.44
Hartford Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	101,999,689.10
The Home Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	139,759,200.76
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	17,540,572.91
The Phoenix Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	62,406,194.29
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	33,400,003.09
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	38,447,820.50
United States Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	35,079,074.42
Westchester Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	20,027,789.93
(All Incorporated in U.S.A.)	U.S. $763,848,324.68

Local Managers: The Halifax Fire Insurance Co. of Halifax, Nova Scotia (Inc. in Canada)

General Agents: Confederation Life Association of Toronto (Inc. in Canada)

FIRE — MARINE — MOTOR CAR — LIFE

"Strongest Property Insurance Group on Earth"

Grin & Bear'em

THRIFTY

Teacher to young Johnny: Which would you rather have—a half of an orange?

Johnny: I would rather have a half of an orange, because you lose too much juice when you cut it into seven-fourteenths.

* * * *

The owner of a cheap watch took it to a jeweler.

"Of course," he admitted, "the mistake I made was in dropping it."

Well, I don't suppose you could help that," the jeweler replied.

"The mistake you made, I think, was in picking it up again."

* * * *

Tourist, gazing at the statue of Venus de Milo: Sakes alive, Bill, when them Greeks said, "disarm," they meant disarm!

* * * *

Grocer: What was the matter with the eggs I sent you?

Housewife: Too small for their age.

* * * *

Building Foreman: Excuse me, but are you the lady what's singing?

Lady: Yes, I was singing, why?

Foreman: Might I ask you not to hold the high notes so long? The men have knocked off twice, thinking it was the noon whistle.

* * * *

"Good morning," said a stranger to a woman who had answered the door bell. "Would you like to buy some insect powder?"

"No," she snapped. "I have no use for that stuff."

"Good," replied the stranger. "I will take that room you are advertising."

* * * *

Doctor (inquiring after boy who has swallowed half a dollar) How is the boy to-day?

Nurse: No change yet.

* * * *

A Scotman wrote to the editor of a magazine saying if he didn't quit publishing Scotch jokes, he would quit borrowing the magazine.

* * * *

Traveler: The arrow struck my head and went on into space.

Listener: Did they have a hard job pulling it out?

* * * *

A tramp, coming down a country road in England, stopped a moment in meditation before a sign on which was written: "George and the Dragon." He then entered the tavern to which the sign was affixed and asked for the landlady.

"Noble madam," began he, "have you a meal and some old clothes to spare a poor, hungry man?"

"Not for the likes of you. Now go!" she said sternly. Then, seeing he desired to get another word with her, "Well what is it?" "Then, please madam, could I speak to George?"

* * * *

"Young man," said a father to his future son-in-law, "can you support a family?"

"I-I- only wanted Mable," came the meek answer.

* * * *

Can: Sorry to keep you waiting but I've been setting a trap for my wife.

Nibal: Gracious! Whom do you suspect?

Can: A mouse in the pantry.

* * * *

Teacher: "Can't you name even one product exported by Cuba? Where do you get your sugar?"

Jonathan: "From the neighbors, mostly."

* * * *

"You've got plenty of nerve. The idea of stealing my chickens and then trying to sell them to me."

"Well, sah, boss, I thought you'd pay a better price for chickens you'd raised yo'self. You'd know what you were gettin'."

* * * *

Natural History Teacher: "Johnny, what do bats do in the winter?"

Johnny: "Split if you don't oil 'em."—

* * * *

Bobby, aged five, was taken to church recently for the first time. He whispered to his mother quite loudly, "Is this a sitdown strike?"

* * * *

Kitty: "Gracious, it's been five years since I've seen you. You look lots older."

Kat: "Really, my dear? I don't think I would have recognized you if it wasn't for the coat."—

* * * *

Teacher: "Can any of you girls tell me what makes the Tower of Pisa lean?"

Fat Girl: "I don't know. If I did, I'd take some of it myself."

Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore, Md., is never seen unless he is wearing in his lapel a beautiful pink rose. It carries a sermon, and here is it. It is a kind of badge of friendship and admiration, which is given to him regularly by a friend little known to many people. His acquaintances or a stranger, will demark to him:

"That's a lovely rose, Dr. Kelly."

"Yes, it is," he replies, "Because it's a Christian rose."

"But why is it a Christian rose?"

Then he turns back his lapel, and displays the little water bottle which he manufactured himself, which holds the stem of the rose, keeping it sweet and fresh, and replies to his questioner:

"You see, this is a Christian rose, because it has a hidden source of life and beauty."—

Dear Editor,

I am a regular subscriber of the Malaysia Message and wish very much to have my name added to the Pen Friendship Corner. I promise I shall reply to letters whenever I receive them from Pen Friends. My hobbies are stamp collecting, photo collecting and letter writing.

Yours faithfully,
YONG SHI NYENG,
54, Pahang Road,
Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.

Dear Editor

I am very thankful to Mr. C.B. Paul for having the International Sunday School Lessons printed in the Malaysia Message. It has been a great help to me and relieves me of many dificulties. I appreciate it very much and hope that he will continue to do so. Thank God for directing him to have this intention.

Yours faithfully,
LIM SOON TECK,
Infant Welfare Center,
Seremban.

SITIAWAN UNION EPWORTH LEAGUE

.At our General Business Meeting, held on the 1st of February, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President:
Mr. Tai Swee Yuen.
1st Vice-President:
Mr. Ling Chong Aik.
2nd Vice-President:
Miss Goh Gie Hing.
3rd Vice-President:
Miss Janet Chen.
4th Vice-Presidents:
Mr. Ling Dung Sing.
Mrs. N. C. Partridge.
Hon. Secretary:
Mas: Enoch Fang.
Hon. Treasurers:
Mr. Tai Swee Kee.
Miss Ling Ah Moi.
Pianist:
Miss Janet Chen.

ENOCH FANG,
Hon. Secretary.

A HEALTHY BABY, A HAPPY FAMILY

BLUE CROSS MILK AT ITS BEST

SAFE FOR YOUR BABY

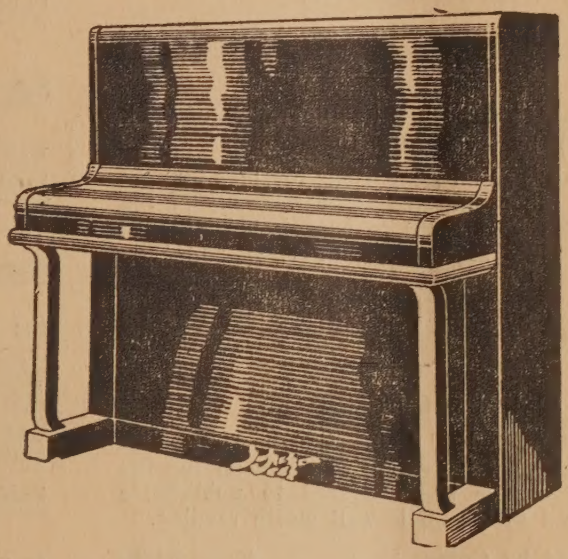
MODERNISM

....WITH A TRADITION of MUSICAL *Excellence!*

The style H Moutrie Piano has enjoyed enormous popularity over a period of many years,—Now, this instrument is available in the conservative modernistic case illustrated, at no extra cost.

Price $500.00

Special cash discounts for churches, schools etc.



Write for our new illustrated catalogue and particulars of our complete range.

Moutries

ACKNOWLEDGED LEADING MAKERS SINCE 1875

SINGAPORE • PENANG • KUALA LUMPUR

MASTERS

NEW AND RECENT BOOKS

Animal Language by Julian Huxley and L. Koch

This is the first animal sound-book published in England. It contains two double-sided records and all the photographs were specially taken for this book.

Published by Country Life — Price **$10.00**

Sailor on Horseback (the Biography of Jack London) by Irving Stone.

This is an amazing book, for Jack London lived a life as thrilling as that of any of the characters he created in such immortal tales of adventure as 'Call of the Wild' and 'The Sea Wolf.'

Published by Collins — Price **$6.00**

Life of Christ by Hall Caine

Although Hall Caine died in 1931, it is only now that his extensive notes on the life of Christ have been reduced to publishable form and the result is well worth reading.

Published by Collins — Price **$4.50**

Apropos of Dolores by H. G. Wells

This latest book by this famous author is fully up to the standard of his previous works. In 'Apropos of Dolores,' Mr. Wells' admiration for Sterne betrays itself in frank discipleship.

Published by Cape — Price **$3.00**

Mathematics for the Million by L. Hogben

10th Printing. This book has now been translated into many languages and has been revised.

Published by Allen & Unwin — Price **$7.50**

Science for the Citizen by L. Hogben

A companion book to the above. Very well written and illustrated.

Published by Allen & Unwin — Price **$7.50**

Marvels of the East by R. Haliburton

Richard Haliburton takes his readers to the most famous places of the Orient. He describes the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World; his meeting with King Ibnu Saud outside the Walls of Mecca and his flight over Baghdad with Prince Ghazi. This book contains many fascinating illustrations

Published by Bles — Price **$5.00**

Universal World History in 12 Volumes

Nearly 3000 photographic Illustrations. Hundreds of specially made maps and plans. Pronouncing Index of more than 10,000 entries. Classified list of maps and plans. Beautifully bound in blue and gold. Written by 150 of the foremost living authorities in all branches of Historical Knowledge.

Published in America — **$40.00** per set.

MALAYA PUBLISHING HOUSE, LIMITED.

STAMFORD ROAD, SINGAPORE, S.S.

Printed at the Malaya Publishing House, Limited, Singapore